The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No 344 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...1 6 0}

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

[illegible] Eight Nights of the Engagement of Madame CELESTE, [illegible] the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On This (MONDAY), JUNE 11, 1860,

The Entertainments will commence with the very popular and favourite Drama, in three acts, written by J. B. Buckstone, Esq., entitled the

GREEN BUSHES; OR, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[illegible] — Madame Celeste.

[illegible] with (First Time) an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

[illegible] Paterfamilias, ... Mr. John Rouse
[illegible] Thrushbeard, ... Miss Kate Saville
[illegible] Imperiosa, ... Miss Hudspeth

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock. Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second [illegible], 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second [illegible] 2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Gallery. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No [illegible] returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the [illegible] not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Continued Success of Miss LOUISE KEELEY. Every Evening Messrs. Bruce Norton and W. Ellerton.

On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 11, [illegible] performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama, entitled the ROSE OF ETTRICK VALE; OR, THE BRIDAL OF THE BORDERS.

[illegible] — Mr. W. Ellerton
[illegible] — Mr. B. Norton

After which the Once Exceedingly Popular Historico, Zoological Burlesque, by the late Albert Smith, Esq., entitled VALENTINE AND ORSON; OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

[illegible] — Mr. Bruce Norton
[illegible] — Miss Louise Keeley
[illegible] — Mr. W. Ellerton

To be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled the MIDDY ASHORE.

[illegible] Cringle — Mr. B. Norton

To conclude with the very popular Comedietta, entitled LUCKY STARS; OR, THE COBLER OF CRIPPLEGATE.

[illegible] — Mr. W. Ellerton
[illegible] Bristles — Miss L. Keeley

[illegible], 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do. 3d. Second Price at [illegible] o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; [illegible] ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private [illegible], 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

[illegible] Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster.

This Evening, and Every Evening during the Week, open with [illegible] entirely New and Talented Company.

[illegible] celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. [illegible], from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear [illegible] every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and [illegible], from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and [illegible] concerts.

Mr. J. C. Fosters, first appearance this season, in a favourite Irish [illegible] Song.

[illegible], the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in [illegible] Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently [illegible] Crystal Palace.

[illegible] Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, [illegible] F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts.

[illegible] concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

[illegible] novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

[illegible] that the weather prove unfavourable, the Entertainments will [illegible] place in the Concert Hall.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage [illegible] considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—[illegible] Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

[illegible] Gates open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a [illegible] past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

CONCERT ROOM ROTUNDO

Madame ERNESTINA has the honour to announce, that in compliance with the generally expressed wish of many of her distinguished friends, she will give a Morning Reading This Day at Three o'clock. The selections will be the Gems of Shakspeare, Sheridan, [illegible], Tennyson, N. P. Willis, &c.

The Charge of the Six Hundred will conclude the Reading. Chair [illegible] taken by E. Litton, Esq., Q.C., M.C., at Three o'clock precisely. Doors open at Two o'clock. Tickets—Reserved, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved, [illegible]. Family do. to admit five, 10s. To be had at Music and Booksellers. [illegible] may be ordered at 5 p.m.

MRS. THEOBALD IN DUBLIN.

This lady, who has caused so much sensation throughout the [illegible] Provinces, as a distinguished

TEMPERANCE LECTURER,

[illegible] by the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society to appear at [illegible] Monthly Meeting, to be held on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 14th inst., in the METROPOLITAN HALL,

[illegible] will address the Meeting. Her orations throughout the [illegible] have been listened to by crowded assemblies with unflagging [illegible] and interest, for the space of three hours generally.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

Admission, 6d. and 3d.

[illegible] members to wear badges, which will be supplied to them at the [illegible].

(By order)

ROBERT HUNT, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL LADIES' CONCERT will take place in the DINING HALL, Trinity College, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the [illegible] JUNE.

The unclaimed tickets will be distributed to members, according [illegible] priority of application, on THIS DAY, at the Committee Rooms, [illegible] Trinity College, between the hours of four and five (by town).

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the [illegible] School of Medicine.

[illegible] at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. [illegible] days, from 9 to 11.

[illegible]—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

[illegible]—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by [illegible] Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; [illegible] by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

25, PARLIAMENT-STREET, Dublin, 2nd June, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge Receipt in full of my Claim [illegible] loss sustained to my Stock and Fixtures on occasion of the Fire in Parliament-street, and to express my thanks to you for [illegible] prompt and satisfactory manner you settled with me.

MICHAEL KANE, Merchant Tailor.

To John R. Curry, Esq., Local Manager, Royal Insurance Co., 45, Dame-street.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

NOTICE TO PLUMBERS.

The Guardians of the above Union invite Tenders from competent [illegible] for executing the Plumber's Work of the New Building erected [illegible] Workhouse grounds, agreeable to the plan and specification [illegible] by and in possession of Mr. Wm. G. Murray, Architect, which may be inspected at his Office, No. 68, Lower Gardiner-street, any day up to Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Sealed Tenders (which must state the cost of each item of work) [illegible] lodged with me on or before THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible] will be required for the due performance of the contract.

(By order of the Board)

GEO. HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.

Board-Room, James's-street, 7th June, 1860.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL PETER-STREET.

At the Meeting of the Committee, held on Tuesday, June 5th, 1860, [illegible] resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved—That the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital feel it to [illegible] melancholy duty to express their deep sense of the loss which [illegible] Institution has sustained by the sudden removal of the Rev. Peter [illegible], their late much-esteemed and honoured chaplain.

"The suddenness of his decease, while it has overwhelmed them with [illegible] and sorrow, they believe to have been his great gain, even so [illegible] that his sudden translation to glory. They bow to the mysterious providence of God, and trust and pray that his place in the [illegible] may be filled by one possessed of like grace and like fidelity.

They desire to record their grateful acknowledgment of the character and services of Mr. Wilson, untiring in his attentions to the sick, ever loving, ever soothing, rich in comfort to the distressed, and patient in instructing the ignorant, and most successful in [illegible]. They have the strongest assurances that the ministry of [illegible] servant of the Lord was eminently blessed.

[illegible] the zeal and fidelity of this devoted minister of the Gospel [illegible] best appreciated when it is remembered that his incessant [illegible] to the sick were carried on at the risk of infection, which, [illegible] sometime, unfitted him for duty, never deterred him from its [illegible] resumption on the recovery of his health.

[illegible] and honoured as he was in private life, as a man and as a [illegible], the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital feel it to be an [illegible] obligation on them, however weakly they may accomplish [illegible] this acknowledgment of the spiritual worth and ministerial [illegible] of their late chaplain.

[illegible] by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.;
[illegible] by the Hon. George F. Colley.—M. A. SAURIN, Esq., in [illegible].

(By order)

C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, EAST,

[illegible] SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

GENERAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Students of the Government School of Science applied to [illegible] and the Arts are requested to take notice that the General [illegible] in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Geology, [illegible] held on the following evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock:—

Examination in Physics,	..	Thursday,	14th June.
" Chemistry,	..	Friday,	15th June.
" Botany,	..	Monday,	18th June.
" Zoology,	..	Tuesday,	19th June.
" Geology,	..	Wednesday,	20th June.

(By order) GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum.

Museum of Irish Industry, June 8th, 1860.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY.—The Special Water Committee, in compliance with the instructions given [illegible] by the Municipal Council, by the resolution of the 25th day [illegible], viz.:—

[illegible] Special Water Works Committee of twenty-six—viz., [illegible] Honorable the Lord Mayor (Alderman Redmond Carroll), [illegible] Kinahan, J.P.; Roe, D.L., J.P.; D'Arcy, D.L., J.P.; [illegible] Campbell, J.P. Councillors—Chambers, Keich, Watson, [illegible], J.P.; Wharton, O'Brien, Robert; Meehan, Dunne, J.P.; [illegible], Jameson, Scally, O'Brien, Sir T., Bart., J.P.; Kelly, [illegible], J.P.; Gray, J.P.; Josephs; Alderman Hudson, Councillors [illegible], Codd, J.P.; Redmond, Martin (Trinity Ward), do [illegible] their sittings with a view to the promotion of a Bill in the [illegible] of Parliament for the supply of the City and the Suburban [illegible] with Water, and that the Committee do carefully consider [illegible] all communications that may be made to them on the subject, [illegible] same to this Council."

[illegible] respectfully invite all persons having any plans of suggestion for the better supply of Water to the city of Dublin, and its [illegible], to communicate their views to the Committee, in order [illegible] reporting to the Council they may have full opportunity [illegible] considering every project which may be suggested, and [illegible] be fully placed before the Council for their consideration.

[illegible] Committee will meet Weekly until further notice, to receive [illegible] all plans, suggestions, and communications which may [illegible] to them.

(By order)

ALEXANDER FARQUHAR.

[illegible] this [illegible] day of June, 1860.

[illegible]—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed [illegible], addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, [illegible]," [illegible] to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the [illegible] of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

NOON PRAYER MEETING. METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, JUNE 12th, at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the same place, a similar meeting will be held, more especially for Young Men, to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

GOVERNESSES, &c.—LABATT'S CENTRAL SERVANTS' AGENCY OFFICE, 25, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

Fee, 2s. 6d. Office hours, 10 to 5 o'clock.

THE BIRD'S NEST AT KINGSTOWN.

The Friends of this Institution are kindly reminded that it is contemplated holding

A BAZAAR

AT SALT HILL GARDENS, KINGSTOWN.

On the 26th of June,

To assist in carrying it on.

Contributions of money, work, toys, flowers, &c., will be gratefully received by the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Steward, Gortletragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci terrace.
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place, Monkstown.
Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

LIBERAL ANNUITY COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1780.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JOHN BLACKHAM, President.

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Secretary—GEORGE SYMES.

This Company has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities for the Widows of its members.

The accumulated capital exceeds £44,000, all invested in Government and Bank of Ireland Stock.

The Annual Subscription for Town Members is Six Guineas, and for Country Members Seven Guineas.

The Maximum Annuity to Widows is £60, late Irish currency.

No person is eligible for admission who is beyond the age of Forty.

The Committee will meet for the admission of Members on TUESDAY, 12th day of JUNE, at the Office of BRUCE & SYMES, 37, DAME-STREET, where prospectuses and forms of proposal for admission and other information may be had.

Members are requested to furnish their names, &c., of any candidates they may have to propose as early as possible before that date.

(By order)

GEORGE SYMES, Secretary.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS

The Erris Relief Committee met this day (31st May), the Rev. Mr. JACKSON in the chair—when the following additional donations were handed in:—

	£	s.	d.
The Nation, per Rev. Mr. Malone	4	9	0
A Friend, per ditto	0	5	0
Postage Stamps, per ditto	0	5	0
Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, per ditto	2	0	0
A. D. D., of Maynooth, per ditto	10	0	0
Rev. J. Corr, per ditto	1	0	0
Postage Stamps, per ditto	0	5	0
Anonymous, per ditto	1	0	0
Postage Stamps (Clonmel), per ditto	0	10	0
R. L. N., Dublin, per Rev. Mr. Jackson	0	2	6
E. I. M., London, per ditto	0	5	0
A Friend, Tyrone, per ditto	1	0	0
Mrs. Rawson, Sheffield, per ditto	3	0	0
Rev. Wm. Marsha, Kent, per ditto	0	10	0
Collected by J. J. Nolan, Esq., Grafton-street	5	0	0
The congregation of Harold's-cross Church, per Rev. W. B. Askin, in addition to a former remittance of £30 already acknowledged	20	0	0
Handed in by Samuel Bournes, Esq.—			
S. C. M'Cormick, Esq., Dublin	1	0	0
C. O'Brien, Esq., per S. C. M'Cormack, Esq.	1	0	0
William Dyser, Esq., per ditto	1	0	0
J. Metcalf, Esq., per ditto	0	10	0
J. R. Hall, Esq., per ditto	0	10	0
Edward Henrahan, Esq., per ditto	1	0	0
Henry Bewley, Esq., per Miss Banfield	2	0	0
George Twiss, Esq., per Rev. J. Hefferon	1	0	0
Mrs. Ormsby, per ditto	1	0	0
Miss White (Cork) per Miss Banfield	1	0	0
Handed in by Mr. John Cary—			
Richard O'Gorman, Esq., 23 Pembroke-street	2	0	0
Edward Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street	2	2	0
Anthony Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street	2	2	0
Messrs. Edward Fox & Co., Ushers'-quay	2	0	0

It was proposed by Lieutenant D. O'Connell, and seconded by the Rev. Patrick Malone—"That the thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Askin, and the congregation of Harold's Cross Church, for the munificent donation of £50."

The Committee have learned with extreme regret, and with feelings amounting almost to indignation, that the Poor Law Commissioners discourage all private benevolence, alleging that it paralyses their efforts to compel the landlords and Guardians to meet the difficulty, and that the landlords could very well bear the burden.

The Committee beg to submit that, before the Commissioners would hazard such an assertion, they should have substituted inquiry, and made themselves sufficiently acquainted with facts. The Committee beg to state one for their information:—In the electoral division of Mumgnaboe there are 124 families, 80 of whom are in urgent want of relief. Suppose the Commissioners do not insist upon the quarter acre test, and that the heads of all these families are left to hold possession and take care of their respective crops, whilst all the other members, making on the whole 320, enter the workhouse. The cost of maintaining these 320 paupers for three months, at 4d. per day each, would be £480. The total valuation of the electoral division, £381. The rate necessary, therefore, to meet this expenditure, would be £1 5s. 2d. in the pound, the half of which, together with a county cess of 3s. in the pound, would fall upon the very class requiring relief, thus insuring their complete ruin, and making permanent paupers of people whom a temporary relief now would render comparatively independent hereafter. The present workhouse would be filled by paupers from the electoral division alone, but this is only one out of fifteen electoral divisions over which the distress prevails.

The Committee are willing to admit that some electoral divisions have not suffered so much as others, but each must, under the operation of the Poor Law, bear its own amount of pauperism, and be liable for the rates of that amount.

The Committee fearlessly assert that the landlords, guardians, and Commissioners, could not meet the difficulty. Many of the landlords have strained every nerve, and involved themselves heavily in endeavouring to assist their tenantry. The people themselves have made extraordinary efforts to crop their little farms, and are they now to starve because the Poor Law Commissioners have formed an erroneous opinion upon the subject, resting their argument upon false premises and insufficient data? The Committee challenge inquiry on the subject, and will undertake to show an amount of destitution in this district that baffles all description, which is now but too manifest in its fearful consequences.

Already some of the people have been attacked with dysentery and swelling of the limbs, a fact which a medical gentleman has certified to the Committee this day, having been in attendance on some of these cases. This fact has filled the minds of the Committee with alarm, recollecting that such were the fatal symptoms of the famine of '47 and '48.

(Signed)

JOHN CAREY, MICHL. MUNNELLY, C.C., } Secretaries.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, KILLINEY, SANDYCOVE, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let, for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above localities; also, several Villa Residences to be sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

NEW BRIGHTON, MONKSTOWN.—TO BE LET, Furnished, in this favourite situation, an excellent modern House, within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and commanding an uninterrupted view of the Bay, Kingstown Harbour, Howth, &c. There are two parlours connected by folding doors, drawingroom, five bedchambers, water closet, servants' apartments, kitchen, pantry, &c.; garden, coach-house and stabling. The entire is in perfect order, and fit for immediate occupation.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the Saturday Herald since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of our Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the Irish Times will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the Saturday Herald will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to

ALBERT E. KNOX,

SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,

4, Lower Abbey-street, and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Insurances.

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Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

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On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential [illegible] Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

HOME ASSURANCE.—Life Policies are generally loaded with conditions, inapplicable to the case of professional men and others, who effect assurances for the benefit of their families or creditors.

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With profits	£2 1 0	£2 13 10	£3 14 2 per Cent.
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ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.

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AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

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HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

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ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.

D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpeden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.

JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.

Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 37, Canon-street, City.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.

CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.

LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.

T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 13, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGET, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;

WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE,	64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE,	4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND,	£1,031,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE,	£179,083 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE.

1860.

POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 695 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £449,913 0 0

Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.

NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.

At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £126,000.

The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.

Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.

DAVID SMITH, Manager.

JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March, 1860.

DUBLIN BRANCH, 67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.

DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34 A, College-green.

LOCAL AGENTS.

HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-green.

DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, Incorporated A.D. 1720.

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.

Bonamy Dobree, Jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.

And Twenty-four Directors.

Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits; or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.

Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to

J. J. STEPHENS & SON, 44, Dame-street; or

J. T. HAMERTON, 41, Upper Sackville-street,

Agents for Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

for the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—3, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £220,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman.

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'S TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the benefit of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, &c., &c.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

McBIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,

Will Show, on MONDAY, 11th JUNE,

A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK OF FRENCH FOULARDS, RICH BLACK GLACES, Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, &c., &c.

P.S.—Several Hundred Yards White Muslin, with Coloured spots, for Evening Dresses, at Half-price.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Francis Samuel Johnston, William Johnston, George Johnston, the Rev Richard Johnston, Robert Johnston, and Jane Johnston, otherwise Phillips, his Wife, and Henry Benjamin Johnston, Owners and Petitioners. And in the matter of the Estate of Sophia Johnston, Widow, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, in one Lot, the House, Land, and Premises of Barn-hill, situate in the barony of Rathdown and county of Dublin, containing 54a. 0r. 11p. statute measure, of excellent arable land, held under nine several leases, for terms of years and lives, at rents amounting to £126 4s. 7d., as specified in the printed Rental and particulars of sale. The House and the chief part of the Lands are unoccupied. The Ordnance Valuation of the whole is £183.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The House, built in the modern style, stands on the north side of Dalkey Hill, and commands extensive views of the Bay of Dublin, including Clontarf, Raheny, Lambay Island, and Howth on the North, with Rochestown, Kingstown, Stillorgan, and the Dublin Mountains on the West. It contains three large reception-rooms, and seven bedchambers, servants' apartments, kitchen, pantry, scullery, china closet, bath, and water closet, with every requisite out office, steward's house in the yard, coachhouses, and stabling, also handsome offices and gate lodge, from which the house is approached by a beat carriage drive, laid out through a handsome lawn, containing about eight acres, tastefully planted with forest trees and shrubs of the choicest description. The land, which is of the best description for agricultural purposes, affords some of the most highly favoured sites for building. A handsome road has been made at a very considerable expense, opening up the land for villa lots, for which there is now a steadily increasing demand.

For rentals and particulars apply at the Office of the said Court; or to

JOHN M. WILLIAMSON, Esq., 70, Middle Abbey-street.

JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq., 1, Foster-place; or, to

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Solicitor for the Petitioners having the carriage of the Sale, 3, Palace-street.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of Edward Henry Byrne, Petitioner; Ellen Coleman, Respondent.

Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850, sec. 15.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in this matter, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1858, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE NEXT, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon, at my Chambers, Four Courts, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, set up to be Sold to the highest and best bidder, all that the Respondent's, Ellen Coleman's, undivided fifth part of a perpetual annuity of £225, late Irish currency, equal to £207 13s. 10½d. present currency, amounting to the sum of £41 10s. present currency, charged upon the Lands of Stormanstown, situate in the county of Louth, containing 331 acres Irish plantation measure, equal to 536 acres and 13 perches statute measure, held in fee-farm, subject to the proportionate payment of £35 18s. 5d., being the annuity in said Decretal Order mentioned.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1860.

W. BROOKE.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Kernan & Treacy, Solicitors for Petitioners, 13, Cork-hill, Dublin.

LANDED (LATE INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT (IRELAND.)

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles John Henry, Esq., Owner; Exparte Edward Hudson and others, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, on FRIDAY the 8th day of JUNE, 1860, at Noon, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, the following Lots of Land, situate in the Barony of Owney and Arra, and County of Tipperary, all held in fee-simple, and discharged from quit rent, viz.:—

No. of Lot.	Denominations.	Statute Acres. A.	R.	P.	Nett Yearly Rent or Value. £	s.	d.	Ordnance Valuation. £	s.	d.
1	Ballina (part of)	27	2	14	52	5	7	34	11	0
2	Roolagh	158	3	20	137	6	11	100	19	0
3	Inchamore, (part of)	225	0	9	146	3	7	105	9	0
4	Inchamore (part of)	214	0	34	152	9	0	100	14	0
5	Inchadrinagh	282	3	18	110	8	0	107	7	0
6	Coolross, alias Coolrus, alias Coolreen West	155	2	16	87	2	5	75	18	0
7	Gortshane West, alias Gortshane Foe	192	3	32	121	5	5	90	16	0
8	Gortshane Middle, alias Gortshane Barton	230	1	0	136	8	7	97	9	0
9	Gortshane East	183	3	26	85	4	10	75	10	0
10	Coolboreen	206	2	38	154	16	4	102	19	0
11	Roolagh, alias Gortshane Barton	163	0	18	96	16	10	80	3	0
12	Kilmaguage, alias Kilmacogue	160	1	26	129	0	8	114	19	0
	Total	2190	3	4	1405	17	9	1086	14	0

Dated this 1st day of June, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

This valuable Estate, containing upwards of 2,000 statute acres, producing a well-paid Rental of £1,485 1s. 10d., held in fee simple, will be sold, discharged of quit rent, which has been redeemed, but will be sold subject to the payment of Tithe-rent Charge, as specified at foot of each Lot in the Rental.

The Property is situate in the Union of Nenagh, and in the Electoral Divisions of Ballina, Kilcomenty, and Killoscully, in the North Riding of the County of Tipperary.

The four Townlands, Ballina (part of), Roolagh, Inchamore, and Inchadrinagh, are close to the noble river Shannon, and are nearly opposite the rising and picturesque town of Killaloe, close to which a Railway Terminus is proposed to be erected by the Limerick and Castleconnell Line of Railway Extension to Killaloe.

This Estate presents all the advantages of fishing, shooting, and coursing, and the tenants are peaceable, and remarkable for the punctual payment of their rents.

Proposals in writing for the purchase of all or any of the Lots will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale up to the 25th day of June, 1860 (but not after), and will be submitted to the Court for approval.

For Rentals, Maps, and all further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inn's-quay, Dublin;

ROBERT HENRY, Esq., the Agent over the Estate, Tohermore, Tuam;

Messrs. READ and CRAWFORD, Solicitors for his Grace the Duke of Leinster, 35, Dame-street, Dublin;

WILLIAM L. JOYNT, Esq., Solicitor, 82, George's-street, Limerick; and

JOHN TEW ARMSTRONG, Solicitor for the Owner, having carriage of the Sale, 15, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

FINAL NOTICES TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Cosgrave, Thomas Cosgrave, and the Rev. Maurice Atkin Cooke Collis, Owners and Petitioners, Continued in the name of Elizabeth Cosgrave, Devisee of said William Cosgrave, deceased, said Thomas Cosgrave, and the Rev. Maurice Atkin Cooke Collis, Owners and Petitioners.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the lands of Crestown, otherwise Corrstown and Chapelmidway, situate in the barony of Nethercross and county of Dublin, The lands of Priorswood, otherwise Priory, and the lands of Kilronan, situate in the barony of Coolock, and county of Dublin, formerly the Estate of William Cosgrave, deceased, which lands have been sold by this Court, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or having claim under the two annuities hereunder stated (such annuities and all arrears thereof, having been, as it is believed, long since paid off or satisfied), is required to lodge any objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 5th day of July next, and to appear on the following Monday, the 9th, at 11 o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at this Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

G. BEMISH and Co., Solicitors, having the carriage of proceedings, 8, Inns-quay, Dublin.

ANNUITIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

The annuity of £50 of the late currency charged on the lands of Priorswood by deed of 25th February, 1809, from John Wilkinson to John Comerford, and a certain other annuity of £28 19s. of like the currency charged on said lands by deed of 26th November, 1812 from Peter Wilkinson to Edward Byrne.

IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.

CATTLE MARKET, SMITHFIELD.

FOR SALE.

In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement under the 343rd Section

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1860, on the Premises, WEST ARRAN-STREET, SMITHFIELD, DUBLIN, At the hour of One o'clock, p.m.

The following valuable Leasehold Interests, in One Lot, viz.:—

The Plots of Ground and Premises formerly known as Nos. 6 and 7, West Arran-street, held under an agreement for a lease for sixty-five years, from 29th September, 1816, subject to the yearly rent of £35 18s. 11d.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises formerly known as No. 11, Phoenix-street, with the two small Houses adjoining, held by agreement for a lease for fifty-eight years, from 25th March, 1823, subject to the yearly rent of £20, late currency, but in lieu of which an abated rent of £16 has been accepted.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises, known as No. 1, Smithfield, held under a lease for sixty years, from 29th September, 1825, subject to the yearly rent of £50 sterling.

Also, that other Plot of Ground and Premises formerly known as the small House and Yard in West Arran-street, adjoining No. 1 Smithfield, held under lease for thirty-one years from 1st January, 1858, subject to the yearly rent of £7 sterling, all being in the parish of St. Michan, and city of Dublin.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1860.

CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

All the Houses which formerly stood upon these Plots have been removed, and there is now erected on the site a large and substantial slated building, forming the Cattle Market of the firm of David Rogerson and Co., Cattle Salesmasters, having a standing for upwards of 200 head of cattle.

For further particulars, statement of title, and conditions of sale, apply to

NUNN AND JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and other Claimants, No. 4, Dawson-street;

WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay;

CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 20, Upper Ormond-quay; or the Auctioneers,

JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers, 5, Upper Ormond-quay;

NUNN AND JONES, Solicitors, having the carriage of the Sale, 4, Dawson-street, Dublin.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW.

J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have [illegible] the Manufacture of Mineral Waters [illegible] superior quality, which they are [illegible] currently invariable terms.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS, Black Glaces, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Chenes, Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques, Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes, Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS, Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche, in all widths, Lutes in all the new and fashionable colours. Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de The, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season; Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine, Mousseline de Soie, French Fancy Checks, &c., in great variety.

These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands.

THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET, 42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET.

An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.

Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.

Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.

Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.

The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c.

Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

FRESH ARRIVALS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

In all the leading Richmond, Leamington, Victoria, Turban, and other shapes.

An immense variety of Trimmed BONNETS, instraw and Crinoline, &c.

MOURNING BONNETS, in endless variety.

A tremendous Stock of BONNET RIBBONS, much under value.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,

And well worthy the attention of all buyers.

BARNARDO'S CHEAP STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSES, 36, MARY-STREET; and 4, DAME-STREET.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.

S. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.

A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES, The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.

A Variety of NEW SHAWLS, Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.

NEW DRESS TEXTURES, Mohairs, Grenadies, Huzo Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.

NEW PRINTED MUSLINS, Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets.

New Parasols,

Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.

They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting.

Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c.

Childrens' Dresses,

Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c.,

All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.

12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

THOMAS CONOLLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

BRAY,	KINGSTOWN,
BALLYBRACK,	SANDYCOVE,
DUNDRUM,	GLASTHULE,
SHANKHILL,	SALTHILL,
STILLORGAN,	BOOTERSTOWN,
KILLINEY,	BLACKROCK,
LOUGHLINSTOWN,	MERRION,
CABINTEELY,	WILLIAMSTOWN.
SHANGANAGH,	

BAKERY, 1 AND 2, CASTLE-STREET, DALKEY.

May 4th, 1860.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.

The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

JAMES LAMBERT,

Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c.,

64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.

THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,

State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant.

No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry at present in Dublin to inspect their splendid stock of

TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DITTO, AND CARVERS.

T. and O'N.'s own Manufacture.

T. and O'N.'s Stock of the Celebrated Peruvian Steel Razors, Dublin make, and Patent Four-sided Razor Strops, of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.

THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.—

WM. BRUNTON and CO. will sell for cash, within their Extensive Warerooms,

43, HENRY-STREET,

on every day during the following week, an immense assortment of BEST MADE AND SEASONED FURNITURE.

It is now very generally admitted that their goods are better got up and lower in price than at any other house. Parties are invited to judge for themselves. Every article marked in plain figures.

N.B.—43, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

EUPIONE.

GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE,

a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,

23, MARY-STREET;

and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

TO CONTRACTORS, CABINET-MAKERS, COACHBUILDERS, and OTHERS.

A choice selection from the well-known stock of the late Mr. JOSEPH BOOTH, of GOLDEN-LANE, consisting of Seasoned Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut, Rosewood, Riga, Oak, and other Foreign Timber, of various Scantlings, and Veneers, &c., &c., is now on Sale, considerably under its present market value, at

RICHARD BOOTH AND CO.'S TIMBER YARD and STEAM SAW MILLS, 16, BRIDE-STREET, DUBLIN,

who also have a large Stock of DEALS, well-Seasoned PINE, and other NORTH AMERICAN WOOD GOODS.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.

Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.

There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from

G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Or from

JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.

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THE TURNIP CROP, 1860.

To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return.

The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE.

A careful trial and comparison with Guano or any other Artificial Manure will prove this to be the case.

Prices, Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application.

JAMES PERRY,

Dublin Chemical Manure Works, DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE;

Office, 12, Eden-quay, DUBLIN.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.

This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.

It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.

All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. B. HILL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS

In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal; Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps; London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles; Dinner and Dessert Knives; Electro-plated Forks and Spoons; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets; Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.; Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs; Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons; and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, at

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S Show Rooms.

A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gaseliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c.

J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.

34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,

Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

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WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION

To those about to be married.

A WEDDING CARD COMPLETE FOR 20s.

100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards,
100 Gents.' do. do.
100 Wedding Envelopes, silver Edge, Printed or Lap with maiden name;

The price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronized by the Queen.

S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,

29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.

By Appointment

Bog Oak Carver

To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Chimney Pieces, Tables, Monuments, Altars, Tablets, and all kinds of work executed in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 8s. 6d.!!!

A Written Engagement for Two Years.

J. DE SOLLA and SON,

The real and only genuine Manufacturers,

14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

Patronised by H.M. the Queen.

All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS.

We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professedly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON;

CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE,

16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

KINAHAN'S LL AND FIVE-YEAR-OLD WHISKEY.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The various impositions which have been practised on the public, sometimes by our labels being imitated, sometimes by our labelled bottles being filled with whisky not our own, have compelled us to adopt entirely new Seals and Labels for our LL and Five-Year-Old, and also to have our Name branded on the corks. We beg, therefore, to call the attention of our Customers and the Public to these facts, and to state that in future all our bottles of LL and Five-Year-Old will have the new Labels and new Seals to correspond, and the corks will be branded on the side with the name "Kinahan."

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMYTH,

Carlisle Building, Dublin.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON-STREET,

Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.

SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia regiments.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 3, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Late 11, Dawson-street),

Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £1 18s. consisting of

BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

3, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

[BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT]

CHINA, GLASS, LAMP, OIL, AND CHANDELIER ESTABLISHMENT,

11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, DUBLIN.

Mrs. THOMAS, Widow and Executrix of Mr. William Thomas, deceased, the late Proprietor, begs to notify to the Patrons of this Establishment and the Public generally, that the business will be carried on as usual, and with the same punctuality and strict attention as in her late husband's lifetime; and she respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage her late husband and this Establishment so long experienced.

Moderateur Lamps of the newest designs.	India, Berlin, Cappo-de-Monti, and French China.
Beake's well-known Aromatic Lamp.	Drawingroom Chandeliers and Glass Lustres in great varieties.
Dresden China Vases, Dessert Sets, Pot Pourri Jars.	An assortment of Parian Figures and Vases.

IN STOCK.

A large supply of Glass and Earthenware suited for Hotels and other Public Establishments, and also for private families. Oils, Globes, Wicks, and Chimnies.

FOR HIRE.

Plated Goods, Cutlery, Glass, China, Candelabra, and other Lights, for Dinner Parties, Balls, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—JAMES ROBINSON respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Strangers in Dublin to the unrivalled specimens of Photographic Portraits now on view in the Exhibition Gallery of his establishment, including every description of Glass, Paper, and Mezzotinto Portraits. Photographs Coloured in Oils by first-rate artists; also in Water Colours, equalling in delicacy and effect the most highly finished Miniature. In consequence of the crowded state of the Portrait Gallery this season of the year, J. R. requests that parties who wish to have their Portraits taken without being delayed will make arrangements with him the day previous.—Polytechnic Museum and Photographic Galleries, 65, GRAFTON-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING. NEW FABRICS.

TODD, BURNS, and CO. respectfully call attention to their Patent Angola Suits for Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, specially manufactured for the present season, and got up in every variety of Garments.

Gentlemen's Light Tweed Coats and Suits;
Zephyr, Lounge, Derby, and Talma Coats;
French, German, and Silk Mixtures;
Oxford, Derby, Ripon do.;
New Bordered and Plain Tweeds;
Shepherd, Check, and Fancy do.;
6-4 Coating Cloths in immense variety;
New Summer Vests and Trousers;
and every other description of Summer Garments, in all the Newest Materials of the season.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO.

WOOLLEN TAILORING DEPARTMENTS,

47, MARY-STREET.

N.B.—Cricket and Boating Jackets, Hats, &c., of every description.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,

Importer of Foreign Cigars.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER,

5, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

Cards.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.

BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,

28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,

AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

MAURICE BROOKS,

SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.

JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)

Manufacturer of

Hair Mattresses, Pailliasses,

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.

Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,

ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.

MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.

To be had of all respectable Vendors.

LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE,

Manufactured by

J. AND T. HAYES.

17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,

Accurately and Punctually prepared at

BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,

50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,

By duly qualified compounders.

May, 1860.

IRON BEDSTEADS,

In great variety at

HODGES AND SON'S,

16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and

20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,

Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PLATE GLASS.

PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.

WALTER BURKE,

21 and 23, Middle Abbey-street.

Music.

PIANOFORTES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE

On most moderate terms.

HARMONIUMS

From Six to Sixty Guineas.

Old Instruments taken in exchange.

PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.

M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of

COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,

and which they offer for Sale Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, at [illegible].

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 16, WESTLAND-ROW.

Wanted.

CURATE WANTED.—A Curate is required for a Country Parish; married preferred; a title might be given.—Apply to "T.D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, a Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress, to teach a Parish School under the Church Education Society; must play the harmonium in church.—Apply to "D. T.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED a CLERK and SEXTON, for a Church in the Country, a few miles from Dublin; if married his wife or daughter could act as Sextoness; salary £15, with a house. Address "Clericus," 35, Lower Rutland-street, Dublin.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,

113, GRAFTON-STREET,

Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS

for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, relief, instead of pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loosed teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,

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TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS!

SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.

N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.

WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST, ERSON'S DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and it is their wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience and testimonials for their superior treatment of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their cure without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Five at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF

EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,

(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.)

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

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ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON; W. C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN:

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, and Co., 23, Mary-street. (9)

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 20, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH

PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

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William Hayward, Esq.

Classes for the University, the Military Colleges, &c., are in active operation.

Junior Pupils are carefully instructed.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 20, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

TO OFFICERS GOING ABROAD, PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady is desirous of undertaking the entire charge of three or four little children, to bring up and educate with her own; she has a very pretty country place within half an hour's walk of Dublin; they would find with her a really happy home and many advantages not attainable at school; they would also have the advantage of sea bathing. Highest references will be given.—Please address "J. C., Education," care of Dr. Wise, 30, Upper Sackville-street, or at the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

Auctions.

THIS DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, AT 36, LOWER GARDINER-STREET.

J. H. HALL begs to announce to families furnishing and furniture brokers, that he will Sell by Auction the large house of furniture, replete in every room for domestic use, including Drawing, Dining, and six Bedrooms, fully furnished; two Pianofortes, and a variety of valuable items too numerous to insert in the limits of an advertisement. Auction fees 5 per cent. to be paid by purchasers.

N.B.—The sale of all the valuable Furniture, 62, SUMMER HILL, on FRIDAY next. Detailed particulars will appear in the principal papers.

J. H. HALL, Auctioneer, 24, Lower Ormond-quay.

Extensive Auction of elegant Household Furniture, Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, with all the late improvements; large and valuable Mirrors; Velvet Pile and other Carpets, of a superior class, without a soil, Rugs to match; Window Curtains on Gilt Poles and Rings; Fenders and Fire Irons; a Dinner and Tea Service of splendid Electro-plated Ware; Hall Clock, Hat Stand, &c.

TO be Peremptorily SOLD by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 13th, in the ROTUNDO, the entire Furniture of a House, removed from Mountjoy-square, sale being restricted on the Premises. The Furniture is in excellent condition, nearly new, consisting chiefly as follows, viz.:—

Two Parlours.—A large and small Sideboard on Pedestals, with Carved Backs; eighteen Chairs, and two Arm ditto, in Haircloth; pair of Loungers, Square and Circular Card Tables, two Mantlepiece Glasses, Carpets, Fenders, a set of Electro-plate Dishes and Covers, Soup Tureens, Cruet Frame, Toddy Kettle, Forks, Spoons, &c.; a Dinner Set of China, Morning and Evening ditto, Druggets, &c.

Drawingrooms.—A beautiful suite of rich Figured Walnut, including two large Chesterfields, with Marble Tops, and brilliant Plate Glass Reflectors; a pair of very rich Buhl Cabinets, a magnificent Marqueterie Table, handsome Walnut Tables, and Fancy Occasional Tables, Davenports, What-Not, rich Parisian Table Covers, two large Mantlepiece Glasses, two Pier ditto, Fancy Ornaments, superb Carpets and Rugs, five Window Curtains, &c.

Bedrooms.—Four Albert Beds and Bedding complete; four Mahogany Wardrobes, with Glass and Mahogany Door Panels; Dressing Tables and Glasses with Mahogany and Marble Stands; Commodes, Bidets, Towel Rails, Cane and Stuffed-seat Bedroom Chairs, Bedroom and Stair Carpets, Fenders, &c.

Hall—Eight-day Clock, Table, Hat-stand and Chairs, &c.; also great variety of useful domestic Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

Sale at Twelve o'clock.

As it is expected to sell all in the one day an early attendance is solicited.

NICHOLAS WARD, Auctioneer, Office and Stores, [illegible]

Purchasers to pay the Auction Fee of [illegible]

CLERICAL COSTUME

Having, from many years' management of the business of

Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET.

acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of

WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,

which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.

FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.

Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

Fine Black Frock .... 63s.
Do. Vest .... 15s.
Do. Trousers .... 30s.

Which they can recommend and engage.

This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

TO GENTLEMEN.
IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS TAILORING STOCK.

HAVING purchased the Establishment of the late C. KOHLER, Merchant Tailor, 7, Lower Sackville-street, and purposing to open it with an entirely new assortment of goods, we now offer our present Stock for Unreserved Sale, regardless of cost. It consists of a large variety of the Newest and Most Fashionable Styles and Materials adapted to the season.

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Several Thousand Yards of Best
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
For Trouserings, Fancy Vestings, &c.

We have an immense assortment of every description of Ready-made Garments, cut with artistic taste, and finished in a superior manner, suitable for every style of dress. This presents an opportunity to the Public to obtain First-class Goods, at an unusually low price. Our Piece Goods will be sold, either made to order, or by the yard, to suit Purchasers who may not require them for immediate use.

The entire Stock will be marked at the reduced prices, and ready for inspection on Monday next, 4th June, and following days.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
84, GRAFTON-STREET.

SELTZER WATER
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN,
Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET,
(Off Stephen's-green.)

A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1855.

The quiet of home, cleanliness, and regularity, combined with quality and economy, are the characteristics of its management. There are separate sitting rooms, with a piano, also a smoke room.

☞ Observe—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.

N.B.—A Table d'Hote at 3 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
and Servant's Children's Stretchers in great variety.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Debate in the Corrig-avenue Meeting, Kingstown, on Monday Evening, June 11, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Is the Mass a Sacrifice for Sins?"

Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.

"The principal question (in the Council of Trent) was, whether Christ offered himself for us to his Father at the Last Supper, as Salmeron held, or in the Sacrifice of the Cross as was maintained by Soto?"—St. Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 278. Duffy, Dublin.

If our Blessed Lord had redeemed us at the Last Supper, why did he die on the cross?

If the Last Supper was not a sacrifice for the sins of the living and the dead, how can the Mass be an offering for them now?

Can the Mass be now what the Last Supper was not then?

"For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son; much more being reconciled, shall we be saved by his life."—Rom. v. 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Was any soul ever reconciled to God by the Last Supper at Jerusalem?

"For I delivered unto you first of all, which I also received; how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures."—1 Cor. xv. 3, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Did the Spirit of truth ever say that the Lord Jesus Christ gave the Last Supper in Jerusalem for the sins of the people?

"For God hath not appointed us unto wrath, but unto the purchasing of salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ, who died for us; that whether we watch or sleep, we may live together with him."—Thess. v. 9, 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.
NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS.

The Commissioners of Public Works will receive up to 22nd June instant, Tenders for the supply of the following quantities and descriptions of Coals, respectively:—

Best Whitehaven, about 2,500 tons.
Best Steam about 900 tons.
Best Wigan about 100 tons.

To be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by me up to the 30th June, 1861, inclusive, to the various Government Offices in the Dublin district. Parties desirous of tendering will be furnished, on application at the Commissioners' Office, Custom House, with conditions of contract, and a schedule exhibiting the various places to be supplied. Any party whose tender may be accepted will be required to execute a formal agreement, and to furnish approved security for the due performance of the contract in all its conditions, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners. The Commissioners will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender, and parties are at liberty to tender for the full amount for all the divisions of the district or any one of them.

(By order) EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.
Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Dublin, 1st June, 1860.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
3, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt proud of my connexion (as President) with it.

"EDWARD GROGAN, BART., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"EDWARD GROGAN.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"JOHN VANCE.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-street 23rd July, 1859."

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Limited).
Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five Shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Sidney Beisly, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.
Thomas Dowling, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.
George Geach, Esq., Egerton Villas, Canonbury, N.
Horatio Nelson, Esq., 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.
Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement-lane, E.C.

BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Webb and Geach, 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

BANKERS.
Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.
Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place,
SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.
REGISTERED OFFICES—London, No. 3, Canon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £40,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from mere trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the works of this mine several years of time, and the large outlay of capital already expended; so that large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycummisk is sending ore to market, which, at the ticketings at Swansea, December 6th, 1859, realised £1,639 11s. on 105 tons, being an average of nearly £16 per ton, 1 tons of which gave 24½ per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £5,000 in money, and 15,000 paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1858, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £50 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, in appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can do to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards [illegible] may be obtained.

[illegible] Wm. [illegible], Leeson-place, Portobello.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The value of money has not varied much during the week, but any change has been rather a limitation of the supply than otherwise. No doubt the best paper has been discounted under the Bank of England minimum and in consequence the Banks have lost a considerable amount of business, as evidenced by the return which we notice further down, as usual. During the last few days, however, the demand for accommodation has strengthened, and, as is usual, the requirements will be greater than are customary at the Bank during the closing of the transfer books for Consols, and will tend to maintain full rates. Altogether money has not been quite so easy, and in some respects this is attributable to the greater demand in the Stock Exchange. Where the current rates weregiven for advances on stock, a considerable quantity was absorbed by speculators, who, in fact, overbought; and this circumstance has caused higher rates than usual for contangos, or for continuing Stock to the next account.

The Bank of England return is a very favourable one, as it shows that the position of the Bank has been considerably strengthened—showing, however, a decreased demand. The next return will probably show some different results. The Bullion has increased nearly £71,000, and the Reserve nearly £251,000. In the "Rest" a small addition has been made. The "Old Securities" have decreased £370,000, which is a large sum under this head; the circulation has decreased £168,300. In the "other deposits" there has been a decrease of £370,600. The arrivals and shipments of Bullions have not been extensive; they have about balanced each other, and, therefore, do not claim special reference.

The Stock markets have changed very little in tone or in prices, and political influences have apparently lost much of their power. The armistice between the belligerents in the South of Italy has given some breathing time to speculators, and although, of course, an uneasy feeling occupies the public mind, either home or foreign politics have not been much regarded by the regular dealers, who were more taken up with the arrangement of the monthly stock settlement, on account of which a very large business was transacted; and, although it was shown that the dealers had overbought stock—a circumstance to which we alluded above—nevertheless the closing of accounts affected the market but little, and it was generally well supported at the quotations, a considerable amount of stock having been carried over to the forward account. In the Dublin market the same remarks apply exactly, and the settlement, though more than usually heavy, as regards the quantity of Stock, was easily arranged. The market for Shares has presented but few changes, and was rather dull in character.

As is often the case on Saturdays, business on the Stock Exchange to-day was extremely limited. Funds were weak and rather freely offered, and, as it is believed, transfers will be allowed on Monday (the 10th falling on Sunday), this absence of business is rather unusual, as there is generally a demand for Stock immediately before the closing of the books. Local or Railway Debentures were not dealt in; neither were Banking Shares. There were Buyers, however, of provincials, which after a long interval were quoted this week. There were sellers of Royals at an advance, and of Nationals at a reduction.

In Steam Shares there was very little business. City of Dublin Shares at par being the only quotations, they were steady at the price; there were sellers of Atlantics at the last price; buyers at a shade under. British and Irish would have been taken at the last price, and Dundalks were inquired for at a lower figure. In Mining shares only one quotation appears—namely, in Connorrees, at the previous price, 24s., at which they are steady. Barravores and General Mines were on sale. Carysforts were offered at a shade advance, and would have been purchased at a decline on the last price; Mining Company of Ireland were in demand.

The Railway Share Market was very dull and heavy; Belfast and Northern Counties Half-shares (late Belfast and Ballymena) were on sale, as were also County Downs. There were buyers of Cork and Passage at a lower quotation, and of Belfast Junctions at 43½. Both classes of Droghedas were offered at par. Dublin and Wicklows were done at an eighth reduction, but buyers at the price. Great Southern Stock was dealt in at a slight advance; not much doing, but steady. Irish South Easterns were offered; Midland Great Western £50 Shares fell 5s., and the half-shares one-sixteenth, but they were steady at the decline; Waterford and Limericks were offered, and no buyer appeared, except at a considerable reduction, as the promoters of the Cork and Limerick direct line have succeeded in obtaining their bill, the Waterford and Limerick Company having unsuccessfully opposed them.

The market for Railway Preference was also very weak. There were sellers of Cork and Bandons No. 1; of Droghedas No. 2; of Wicklows, Dundalks, and Great Southerns, at the price, which, however, shows a slight advance. In Miscellaneous Shares there were no dealings.

Consols were for the first time quoted in London to-day ex dividend.

The half-yearly meeting of the General Mining Company was held on Monday. To the statement of accounts we referred on a former occasion. The report of the directors explained that the limited raisings of lead and copper were due to the fact that the directors had concentrated all their energies towards the development of the calamine or zinc ore, discovered some time since, and that, in consequence of being unable to procure from English mining engineers any reliable opinion in reference to the discovery and the means of making it available, they deputed one of their body, and Captain Roberts, the consulting engineer, to proceed to Germany to obtain such information as would guide them. The result has been the recommendation of Captain Roberts to erect machinery for dressing and calcining the ores, to carry out which the directors have made the necessary arrangements, having sufficient capital at their disposal, owing to their having placed 1,000 on the market at par during the past half-year.

The chairman expressed his opinion, and that of the directors, that the company would soon be in a very prosperous state, and that they could at present, by mere manual labour, realise a profit on the zinc workings.

A meeting of the Hibernian Bank Proprietors was held on Monday also, when the following short report, was presented:—"In convening you on this day in conformity with the laws regulating the company, your board feel much pleasure in having to announce a most prosperous half year, and beg to recommend for your adoption the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax on the advanced capital, for the half year ended the 1st May last."

Had the results of the half-year's business been otherwise than "most prosperous," we should have felt surprised, as Dublin soil appears to be particularly suited for the growth of Banking institutions, if we are to judge from the best evidences which can be presented to us—the great success of the present Banking companies. We know they possess peculiar privileges, but we still feel there is ample room for a kindred association, and nothing is so good as a moderate competition: it stimulates business and increases it.

It happily appears from the report of the special meeting of the Midland Company, held this day week, for the purpose of getting the assent of the shareholders to certain Acts of Parliament, that although the Canal Company will, in future, be working independently of the railway, that the two companies are perfectly agreed upon the benefits of harmonies and peaceful rivalry, and the chairman expressed his opinion that the Canal Company will be able to work the canal at a profit without the assistance of the railway.

The Customs Duties have this week amounted to £20,369 18s. 9d—thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea,	7,380	0	2
Sugar,	2,901	13	5
Refined do.,	595	3	11
Coffee,	87	4	9
Wine,	1,208	2	10
Spirits,	816	5	2
Tobacco,	6,696	2	1
Timber	49	6	6
Miscellaneous,	635	18	11
Total,	20,369	18	9

The following return shows the principal shipments of porter during the week, this day included, extracted from the Dublin shipping List, brought to hogsheads for the sake of more convenient reference:—

	Hogsheads.
Guinness & Co.,	1025
Findlater & Co.,	600
Manders & Co.,	406
Jameson, Pim, & Co.,	216
D'Arcy & Son,	212
Watkins & Co.,	206
P. and J. Sweetman,	111
Brennan, Price, & Co.,	60

The following were the arrivals from foreign ports, during the week:—

Dorothea Schonahl, from Lisbon	Wheat.
Ann Jones, from Hamburg	Wheat.
Tyne, from St. John's	Timber.
Maria Agenthe, from Burg	Wheat.
Ceres, from Stettin	Timber.
Urania, from Hamburg	Wheat.
Midas, from Nantes	Wheaten flour.
Neptunus, from Ibrail	Indian corn.
Betsy, from Hamburg	Wheat.
Isabella, from Barbadoes	Sugar.
Reine des Flots, from Bordeaux	Wheat, flour.
Clara Cathinea, from Nestven	Wheat.
Vickingen, from Richmond, U.S.	Wheat, In. corn.
Dartmouth, from Seville	Corkwood.
De Brus, from Cadiz	Wine.
Cosmopolite, from Barbadoes	Sugar.
Maria, from Odessa	Wheat.
William Risker, from Memel	Timber.

The following have cleared out for foreign ports:—

Bridgewater, for Barbadoes	Soot.
Gustava, for Dantzic	—
Iberia, for Jersey	Troops.
Charlotte and Caroline, for Archangel	

The *Mining Journal* remarks on the unsatisfactory state of the copper trade, and shows how, owing to monopoly, the smelter has been dealing unfairly with both the miner and consumer, by lowering the standard for copper ore, while manufactured copper is preserved at the high price. The state of the other metals it describes thus:—

IRON.—In rails further business has been transacted at £5 per ton at the works. Merchant bars have been placed at lower rates, sales having been made at £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s., f.o.b. in Wales, £6 per ton, f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire in fair demand, excepting nail rods; the accounts from China being very unfavourable. Swedish bars in very limited request. In Scotch pigs a considerable business has been transacted, at prices again lower than those lately current; warrants at one time receded to 49s. 3d., since which 50s. 6d. has been paid. No. 1, 49s.; No. 3, 48s. 9d., cash.

LEAD.—Orders for shipment are mostly limited, at about 10s. per ton below current rates. Our market remains steady, but without the least signs of activity.

SPELTER.—Several parcels have changed hands, mostly parcels bought for spring shipment, and sold on arrival at the highest prices obtainable, being from £20 to £20 7s. 6d. To-day, on 'Change, £20 5s. was quoted as a selling price; buyers limited even at this low figure.

TIN.—English maintains its former position with firmness. Foreign is not so saleable only at reduced quotations. The near approach of the Dutch sale keeps the market rather undecided.

TIN-PLATES.—The best brands of coke are 25s. 6d. per box; common qualities, 24s. 6d. per box. STEEL.—Unaltered.

In consequence of the low price of copper ore business in shares of dividend paying mines is described as not having been so active during the past week in the London market. The principal business seems to have been in Rosewarne United, which have risen considerably. At the Redruth Ticketting, on Thursday 3468 tons of copper ore were sold, which realised £19,939.

The following is the return, as usual, of the foreign and coasting trade at the port of Dublin for the month ended 31st May, 1860:—

FOREIGN.

Vessels entered inwards,	73	Tonnage	13,436.
Do. cleared outwards,	3	Do.	673.

COASTWISE.

Vessels entered inwards,	666	Tonnage	96,321.
Do. cleared outwards,	454	Do	60,458.

The following is a return of the number of cattle shipped from Dublin for the month ended 31st May viz.:—

Cows, Bulls, and Oxen	4,514
Sheep	6,066
Swine	9,072

The following is our comparative statement of prices of Stocks and Shares as usual:—

	June 2.	June 9.
Consols	93⅝	93⅜
New Three per Cents.	93	92⅞
Belfast and Ballymena	44½	44½
Cork and Bandon	14½	14½
Cork and Passage	11	11½ x d
Belfast Junction	43½	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	201	201
Dublin and Wicklow	6	5⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	13½
Great S. and Western	112½	112½
Irish South Eastern	6½	6½
Midland Great Western	52½	52¼
Waterford and Limerick	24½	24½
Bank of Ireland	240	247
Hibernian	35½	35½
National	66	66
Royal	27½	26½
Atlantic	6½	5½
City of Dublin	100 x d	100
Steam ship Building Co.	54	54
Dundalk	9½	9½
Carysfort	11s 0d	10s 3d
Connorree	25s	24s
General Mining Company	4½	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	13
Wicklow Copper	65½	65
Alliance Gas	9½	9½
Grand Canal	42	42
National Insurance	35	35
Patriotic Insurance	5½	5

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93⅝ ⅜
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅝
Ditto for Account, 8th June	—
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	100
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited	24
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin Wicklow and Wexford	5⅞
Great Southern and Western Stock	112½
Midland Great Western	52½
Midland Great Western Halves	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅝ ⅜	93⅝ ⅜		93⅝ ½ ⅜	93⅝ ⅜	93⅝ ⅜
Ditto for Account	93⅝ ⅜	93¾	93¼			
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅝	92⅞ ⅝ ⅝	92⅞ ⅝	92⅞ ⅝
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅝			
Bank Stock						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

English funds have again been without material variation to-day, but a general increase in demand for money, has added to the tendency to heaviness. During the shutting of Consols, the Bank, up to 11th July, will make their usual advance on Stock and Commercial Bills, with not more than six months to run, at the existing minimum. Loans on Government securities were in demand to-day in the Stock Exchange at 4 per cent., and several amounts were obtained from the Bank. In Discount markets, likewise, there was much activity. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, the rates on Vienna and Trieste were slightly more favourable for the Austrian currency. There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day. In the Railway market, there continues a great stagnation of business, but prices are generally well supported. The Railway Traffic returns of the United Kingdom, for week ending June, 2nd show an increase of £75,000, compared with the corresponding week last year. The corn market is firm this morning at an advance of 1s on the rates of Monday. The Colonial produce markets during the week have been steady, with average supplies, and the demand for some of the leading articles has rather improved. The public sales of tea passed off to-day without animation, and at barely the former value for congou.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds at first were rather flat, but showed firmness in the afternoon, and closed the same as yesterday. Scarcely even a fraction variation occurred throughout the day business being remarkably languid. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange equal inactivity prevailed, prices, nevertheless, were well supported. The commercial demand for money to-day was decidedly more active. A brisk business was done at the Bank, partly by brokers, seeking the usual quarterly advance. In the open market scarcely any business was done below Bank minimum.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—Funds flat, owing to a decline on Paris Bourse. Consols quoted one eighth lower. Business generally extremely inactive, and dull feeling prevails, partly in consequence of the gloomy weather.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, JUNE 9TH.—The Bourse has been very flat to-day; final quotations of Rentes 67.80, being a decline of ⅛ since yesterday.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 9.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ x d
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ x d
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Great Northern, A, 116½; Great Western, 69½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 31½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅞ ¾; London and North Western, 101⅞; London and South Western, 93½; Leeds Northern, 89⅞; Midland Stock, 117; Mexican; 21½; South Eastern, 85¼ ½; York and North Midland, 81½. Consols have been dull and inactive; they opened 93 3-16 to 5-16, and are now rather buyers at 93½. Shares a shade easier in price, but there is scarcely anything doing. Canadians dull. French without change, and quite idle. Lombards, 3-16ths to 4-16ths dis. Thames and Mersey, 1½ prem.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—JUNE 8.

The arrivals of foreign grain this week have been to a fair extent; of English very little has come to hand. This morning's market was well attended, including several distant buyers. Some of the English wheat left over from Monday being held above the views of buyers, and proportionately dearer than foreign, remained unsold towards the close of the market. Foreign, both for shipment and off the stands, has been in active demand, and a considerable business transacted at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. upon Monday's prices. Barley, beans, and peas, bring Monday's quotations. The oat trade is very firm, and the extreme prices are realised. Country flour is held for an advance of 2s per sack.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Wheat	3802 qrs.	53	10	Rye	— qrs.	0	0
Barley	10 qrs.	30	0	Beans	93 qrs.	39	6
Oats	10 qrs.	27	0	Peas	44 qrs.	38	10

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	780	50	—	—	—	1,570 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	1,700	—	—	—
Foreign	10,570	2,180	24,220	—	—	760 sks 3,080 brls

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JUNE 9.—South country and foreign held for 1s per qr. more money.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 9.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 91s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 1,600 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 9.—White wheat, 31s 3d; red, 29s to 29s 6d; Barley, 17; oats, 14s 9d to 17s.

A performance of the Goldsmith Dramatic Society, will take place on Tuesday, the 19th instant, in the Long Room of Rotundo.

The performance will commence with the comedy of the *Honeymoon*, which will be followed by a ballad by Mr. Neacle, entitled *A Father's Love*, to conclude with the amusing farce of the *Irish Lion*.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BALL.—It has been rumoured during the past week that it is the intention of Mr. Justice Ball soon to resign his seat upon the bench; and that the Solicitor-General is the officer most likely to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. On Saturday the rumour was very general through the hall of the Four Courts.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM.—The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this new building, will take place this day, at noon, in Leeson-street. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin will be presented with the trowel for the purpose. The Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present on the occasion. We are sure this first step towards the accomplishment of an object so much desired, will be hailed with delight by the many friends and supporters of the institution.

MANNING THE NAVY.—A return of the House of Lords, issued on Friday, gives the number of men actually raised in pursuance of the recommendation of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of manning the navy. The total recommended was 80,000, the number actually raised, 32,073. This does not include a proposed addition of 5,000 marines, and 5,000 royal naval volunteers assumed to be absent on long voyages.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, JUNE 11.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEMAGE'S GALLERY, 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.
Theatre Royal—"Green Bushes;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Rose of Ettrick Vale;" "Valentine and Orson;" "Middy Ashore;" "Lucky Stars."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c. (S.)	One p.m., June 11.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., June 12.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 13.
America (Portland) (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 14.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 14.
America (Boston) and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., June 16.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., June 17.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 9th, amounted to 55,854 copies, making an average of 9,309 copies daily.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power!
Charmer of the leisure hour!"

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES.
Are justly Recommended by Smokers.
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Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
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THE great success which we have met with since the opening of our New Concerns, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET, is the best proof that a discerning Public can fully appreciate the system we have adopted of selling Prime Goods extremely cheap. Our expenses are not one-fifth what they would be in a more leading thoroughfare, and of this we promise faithfully to give our Customers the advantage. We have first-class Shirts, beautifully made by hand, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., at least 12s. per dozen less than such quality is usually sold for. We invite particular attention to our Stock of Summer Gloves, Balbriggan Socks, Ties, Braces, Drawers, Vests, and every article in the Outfitting line.

☞ Please to observe that 4, D'OLIER-STREET is opposite to the Carlisle Building, and near the Bridge.

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MY READY-MADE STOCK
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LOUNGE SUITS
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The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
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We respectfully call public attention to the above fashionable suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in six hours.

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THE "IRISH TIMES"
IS NOW PERMANENTLY
ENLARGED
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TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,

Each column being considerably lengthened; thus giving over one-third more reading matter, and making it the Largest Daily Paper ever yet published in Ireland. Price, as heretofore, only

ONE PENNY!!!

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JUNE 11.

REVELATIONS have unexpectedly been made respecting the manner in which Mr. John Orrell Lever, and his friends "worked up" the Galway contract. The Transatlantic Irish Line forms no exception to the modern mode of obtaining Government assistance. We have "promoters," "agents," and "danglers on the lobby," and regular agreements strictly drawn up between the promoter and the agents be employed. The public understood that the inquiry respecting the Galway contract was all over, when suddenly the committee announced on Friday that they would hear some evidence from Mr. George O'Malley Irwin, and that very entertaining, if not instructive, evidence will be found *in extenso* in our columns.

Mr. Lever, Mr. George O'Malley Irwin, and Mr. Thomas Knox Holmes, met at the Golden Cross Hotel, London, on the 2nd of June, 1858, to settle a treaty intended to be advantageous to all the high contracting parties. Mr. Holmes was represented as all but omnipotent with the members of Parliament, and, happily, in high favour with Governments, whether Conservative or Liberal. A word from him was the making of a company, his frown was its destruction. Mr. O'Malley Irwin also thought himself powerful either as an enemy or a friend, and both gentlemen set no small value on their services. They were to use their best efforts, and to exert all their powerful influence, in order "to procure a subsidy from Government, or from "any persons having power to obtain or grant such "subsidy from Government, in favour of John "Orrell Lever, in the matter of the Galway Line." On the other hand, Mr. Lever, having a high estimate of the value of their services, engages to reward them liberally. If the subsidy amounted to the sum of £172,840 per annum, then Mr. Lever was to pay to Messrs. Irwin and Holmes the sum of £10,000. Should the subsidy be less or more than £172,840, then he was to reward his indefatigable agents with a sum of money having the same proportion to the subsidy granted as £10,000 bears to £172,840. Nothing could be more clearly or concisely expressed than the terms as they are stated in legal documents presented to the committee. But small fish, as well as great, were to be enclosed in the net. There was a chance that the Government might not be induced to bleed, and provision had to be made that the labours of the two gentlemen should not be altogether fruitless. The Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland is to be "influenced" and coaxed into granting a subsidy or subscription in the matter of Mr. Lever's "projected undertaking of starting the Indian Empire steam vessel in an experimental trip from Galway to America and back." The proportionate reward to be given to Messrs. Irwin and Holmes are laid down with all the exactness of an arithmetical progression. If the subsidy or subscription amount to £3,000, they are to receive but £100. If to £3,500, they are to get £150. £4,000 is to produce £250. £4,500, £350; £5,500, £350; and, to stimulate exertion, if the subsidy exceeds £6,000, the agents were to receive £1,000. All, no doubt, very satisfactory to the parties immediately concerned. Great was the uproar raised by the Liberal members when Lord Eglinton granted a subsidy to the Galway line. Lord Eglinton knew the wants of Ireland, and granted the aid of the State to an endeavour which he sincerely believed to be made for the purpose of opening up Irish resources. He knew nothing of Mr. Lever, and could know nothing of these proceedings. It was to the *Galway Line* he granted the subsidy, not to Mr. John Orrell Lever. But, according to Mr. O'Malley Irwin, the influential parties whom he "worked" were all Liberals of the first water. There is but one Conservative in the list of personages won over by the insinuating chloroform of Mr. Irwin. Baron Rothschild, Sir J. Duke, Messrs. Peabody and Scholefield, Lord Clanricarde, the Duke of Leinster, Colonel French, &c., were the patriots upon whom he manipulated. Had Lord Eglinton refused to listen to such parties, he would have been accused of rejecting a grand national endeavour because the noblemen and gentlemen who supported it were of politics opposite to his own.

Mr. O'Malley Irwin, according to his own account, worked hard. He introduced Mr. Lever to the parties named above; he induced Mr. George Alexander Hamilton to receive a deputation; he drew up memorials, "which distinguished people "signed;" he went to the Irish Office, to the Post-office, and the Admiralty. Nay, with a bundle of pamphlets under his arm, he waylaid Lord Derby, walked beside that nobleman from St. James' Park to the Treasury, "where he was left at the door." The fragment of his conversation with Lord Derby which he remembers is not over complimentary to his Galway friends, for "he wishes that a wisp of "hay was stuffed into the mouth of some of the "Galway chaps," a phraseology expressive, no doubt, but not very classical. But Mr. O'Malley Irwin's own opinion of himself throughout the business is, that he acted with "very great tact and consummate "judgment."

Mr. Lever, as all the world knows, did obtain the contract, and Messrs. Irwin and Holmes wished to receive their £5,260. Five thousand two hundred pounds is a large sum, and one not to be parted with on the moment. Mr. Lever thought twice about the matter, and then decided not to pay. A writ is served upon him in the joint names of Messrs. Irwin and Holmes, and Mr. Lever answers that by a plea of fraud, under the advice of Mr. Chitty. The committee partly examined Mr. Lever, but ceased to do so when it was found that a trial for the amount claimed will take place on Thursday; but he said quite sufficient, when under examination, to show that his estimate of the services of his agents is wonderfully small, indeed.

The Galway Line must be judged of, not by its promoters, but by the benefits it confers. The trial will determine between Mr. Lever and these influential gentlemen. But one thing is already proven—namely, that the parties who were most urgent with Lord Eglinton belonged to that section of the House which afterwards accused him of political corruption because he granted their request.

JOSEPH JOLIFFE, a private in the Military Train Corps, was sentenced to confinement, and the "usual "drill," for being absent without leave. The "usual "drill" is the heavy shot drill, the most painful and laborious of the punishments generally adopted in the army. This drill the prisoner refused to perform, alleging as his excuse that his ankle was disabled. A regimental surgeon stated this statement to be false. Regimental surgeons are not infallible; and we remember that the error in judgment of one regimental surgeon lately caused a man to be most severely flogged who was completely unfit to bear the punishment, and led to a discussion in Parliament. Joseph Joliffe, however, was sentenced to receive fifty lashes. All the prisoners then in confinement were led out to be witnesses of the punishment, and, we suppose, to profit by the example. At the first strokes of the lash, administered by two stout drummers, the man exhibited his intense suffering by the most frightful contortions. Afterwards the physical pain seemed to decrease, and, when the last lash was given, he shouted out a rude jest, amidst roars of laughter from the soldiers present.

It is wholly unusual to inflict such a punishment as the lash for an offence of this nature. To inflic it when the man stated he was disabled was impolitic, if not cruel. His comrades believe his statement, though the surgeon may contradict it. That they laughed with the man, and joined readily in his jeer, is a proof that they admired his endurance more than they feared his punishment. Such an infliction of the lash, for such a cause, is enough to deter men from entering the army. This is not the time for exhibitions of the sort.

The *Times* on the Aspect of the Reform Question:—

Sir Hugh Cairns described Mr. Bright's speech on Friday night as one for a third reading; and Lord Palmerston tells Sir Hugh in return that his speech could only have been intended for Committee. When Lord Palmerston comes to be reviewed by Mr. Disraeli, he is told that his speech, his first on the Reform Bill, was not on any particular stage, or, strictly speaking, upon the Bill, or even upon the Debate, but about the Bill. Something of the kind may be said of all Thursday's debate. It was a prospective inquest on the measure to be abandoned. Whose fault is it that the Reform Bill of 1860 never passed into law? As inquiries of this kind are very frequent, they must be presumed to be consolatory, if not satisfactory. The explanation of a failure, and a discovery of the authors, rank next to success in most minds; and even if you are not particularly interested in a subject, you may accept it as the material of a plot. Whose fault is it, then, that the Reform Bill is not yet in Committee, this 9th of June? Let any one who has read the debates on the subject, particularly that of Thursday, recall his impressions, and he will wonder rather that the Bill has lived so long than that it is now *in extremis*. On one point Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell agree with their opponents; they never once speak of Reform as a necessity, or as urged upon Parliament by a "pressure from without," but simply as a spontaneous act of grace. The only pressure has been that which Mr. Disraeli takes such pains to describe—the necessity of each party bidding up to the other. But the Reform Act of 1860 was to have come, like a piece of preferment, "wholly unsolicited." Thirty years ago the provinces threatened insurrection, the populous of Birmingham was under marching orders; other towns were in open riot the great unrepresented filled the approaches to Parliament and inspired the eloquence of one orator and the terrors of another. But, were it not for Mr. Bright such a personage as the people of England could hardly be said to appear on Thursday night. And how does he introduce his time-honored friend? He tells us that the people are many, and deserving, and trustworthy, and oppressed. In their behalf he appeals to the justice of Parliament, to its patriotism, its wisdom, and its piety. He pleads for the people as we have heard the negro, the pauper, and the factory child pleaded for. Were it a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Mr. Bright could not more thoroughly leave out of question the immediate dangers of refusal. He even protests against being thought to apprehend any disaster at all. The British people he recommends to our kind notice is much too respectable, too well educated, too deeply interested in order and tranquility, to suggest any misgiving. We might, perhaps, be ready to propitiate a mob, to be civil to a bully, to satisfy an extortionate cabman, to throw something to a sturdy mendicant, to make peace on any terms with a litigious neighbour, or pension off a troublesome dependent; but the appeal in this case is one which, on Mr. Bright's own showing, we may consider at our leisure. Perhaps we ought not the less to consider it, but consider it we do, and nothing more. That is the real temper of the House of Commons on the subject. It will take its time, weeks, months, years though they be, to consider what amount of Parliamentary Reform to give the people of England.

That is the true reply to the question which Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli both endeavoured to answer at the expense of one another. We will not do either of them the injustice to suppose that they are indifferent to Reform, or that they would not rather have the glory of improving our representative system. But, in common with everybody else, in both Houses, they are perfectly aware that the House of Commons may reform itself just as much or as little as it likes, and may take its own time about it. Is it, then, in human nature that a body of men who, in spite of their differences, have a great common interest, and a deep common understanding, finding themselves in the actual possession of immense power and patronage, should be suddenly seized with an overpowering desire to give all or a large portion of that power to other and unknown people? We may depend upon it that A, B, C, will think some time before they divide their position with X, Y, Z, or change places with them. If the aristocratic gentlemen do not all like one another so well as they might, they will not expect to find acquaintances more to their liking in the possible representatives of county ten-pounders and town six-pounders. Were there much doubt as to the loss of caste the House may have to suffer, and the dangers of concession, it is removed by Mr. Bright. He takes care to describe the people whom the House of Commons ought to represent, even while he hardly pretends that they ask for it. They who look at his picture with Parliamentary eyes will be apt to think it pleasanter, if not safer, to remain as we are. Mr. Bright faithfully pictures the objects of his interest as orderly citizens, good subjects, honest, plain, struggling folks, with their crotchets and their foibles, but most anxious to improve, to save, and to rise in the world. Such people may be safely let alone. If there is a danger, it is in making them the depositary of absolute power.

What, then, is to be said as to the prospects of this question when the people don't really ask for Reform, and it is nothing but a Parliamentary battle-horse? Most undoubtedly it will return next session, and the session after, to the loss of much valuable time; and, as Mr. Bright says truly enough, the day may come, a year short corn crop, short cotton crop, short time short commons, short reckonings, short questions, and short replies, when a more Parliamentary hobby may be mounted by a starving people, and ridden we know not where. What if this very season be such a season as we have described, and next winter the natural result? Were this question only a ghost, it must be laid. As there is so wonderful an unanimity on the subject—all being equally indifferent to it—it is a pity the thing cannot be settled by compromise. Surely Lord John, who has sacrificed so much, and who now appears with only a fraction of his former Bill, would be ready to sacrifice more if public duty required it. Something has been said of an intermediate qualification that all sides might be content with. Mr. Bright would remonstrate. He and his friends would add another placard to the agitation-shop opened in Parliament-street; and we should, perhaps, see a few more elderly gentlemen going in and out in earnest conversation. But neither the British people nor the neighbouring Thames will show signs of conflagration. If Parliament gives freely and spontaneously a mild instalment of Reform, it will be thanked, and Mr. Bright will find his occupation gone. If it gives too much, it may come to be despised, insulted, perhaps crushed for its pains. There is an old rule against being generous out of your capital; give out of your income as much as you can afford. The recipients will thank you, respect you, cultivate you, and love you, as a farmer loves his fields, it not better. Give all you have, or as much as you can, even give all in one gift, and you will be despised, neglected, insulted, hated. The recipitants of your bounty don't care for an exhausted goldfield, and turn their attention elsewhere. Let the House beware of giving so much as to have no more to give.

The *Daily News* on Garibaldi's Operations:—

To land 1,800 armed men after several days' voyage, almost in face of a hostile fleet—to examine the state of affairs—to organise a commissariat—to form plans for the co-operation of armed bands of insurgents—to drive a large body of disciplined troops from a strong position, and finally to enter a town garrisoned by some 20,000 men, well armed, well provisioned, and strengthened by a fleet in the harbour, seems at first sight almost miraculous. All this, however, Garibaldi and his chosen band have accomplished; nor, indeed, when the plan of his operations is considered, is there anything in it of extravagance. No doubt the man himself and those who followed his standard are full of courage and enthusiasm, but these would have availed nothing unless they had been guided by military skill and consummate judgment. Let us endavour to explain the plan by which this enterprising soldier was able to enter Palermo. Having landed at Marsala, he was at once joined by all the insurgent bands who were scattered about the mountains. The immediate scene of Garibaldi's operations is the north-west corner of Sicily. It may be described as a parallelogram, with Palermo to the north-east, Corleone some 25 miles south of that city, Marsala at the south-west corner, and Trapani at the north-west. Between Marsala and Palermo there are two important points, Calatafimi and Monreale. At the former all the roads meet. Having possession, it was impossible for the Neapolitan General to have his flank turned by an enemy advancing from the west or south. Accordingly, Lanzi placed himself on the slopes of Calatafimi with four guns. But the Cacciatori delle Alpi, dashing up the heights carried them, and Landi retreated towards Palermo with the loss of one piece. In his retreat he seems to have been attacked by the villagers. Finally he reached Monreale, the famous convent and church of which stand on the high road between Trapani and Palermo, and overlook that celebrated bay round which the city of Palermo is built. The problem which Garibaldi had to solve was how to obtain an entrance within its walls. Now, it should be observed that the city lies, as it were, in a basin—a fertile plain, about twelve miles long and four broad. This plain is completely hemmed in by a mountain barrier—broken only by two openings. At the north-east end of this barrier stands up Monte Peregrino in form like Gibraltar, and washed by the sea. There is then a dip, so that the plain seems to break through the mountain towards Carini and the north-west. Again the mountain barrier compasses the plain, and as the eye of the gazer from Palermo circles round north-west to south-east, it catches Monreale and the road descending from the heights, and then more to the eastward Parco and Madonna delle Grazie, over which a carriage road leads to the two old Albanian colonies of Piana dei Greci and Carleone. Between this and the sea shore are two roads, one running along the sea shore, and another running nearly parallel, but nearer Parco. The latter of the two is the only high road into the interior. After passing Misilmeri it runs south-eastward to Catania. It should be observed that amongst the heights eastward of Parco, there is one called Geb el Rosso, and lower down Misilmeri, from which descends a rugged horse-path. This is the Passo della Mazzagno. Now, the Neapolitans, some 20,000 strong, were in this basin, amply furnished with provisions and artillery. Their command of the sea gave them a perfectly secure base. They occupied Monreale, which commanded the road along which Garibaldi was advancing. Being in the plain, they were in the centre of the circle, whilst Garibaldi was on the circumference, so that they were better able to transfer themselves rapidly to any menaced point. Besides the country was so rugged and the roads so few that it seemed almost impossible for Garibaldi by cross path to change his line of advance. At the same time it was obvious that if the Neapolitan General could only fall upon Garibaldi as he was debouching into the plain with his half-disciplined levies and his few guns, the army of liberation would probably be destroyed. What was the Chief to do? Monreale was occupied in such force that it seemed impossible to force a way into Palermo by the high road. It was necessary to distract the attention of the Neapolitans. Every night, therefore, the amphitheatre of mountains round the Palermo plain was illuminated with watch-fires. The Revolutionary Committee in Palermo having promised that the city should rise if Garibaldi appeared at the gates, he suddenly crossed the mountains towards the south-east, and appeared before Parco. The Neapolitans hastened to defend the place or rather to burn and pillage it. But Garibaldi had retired. The Neapolitans proclaimed his flight. His *ruse* had succeeded. Crossing still further eastward he arrived, on the 26th of May, with a chosen band, at Misilmeri. In meantime the Neapolitans made certain that Garibaldi was still opposite, at Monreale and Piana. Garibaldi is now on the south-east side of the city. The Neapolitans expect him from the south-west. Palermo is full of narrow and tortuous streets—ominous for soldiers in case of insurrection. It is divided into four quarters by two streets—the Via di Toledo, ending at a point on the sea-shore; the Marina at Porta Felice, as its north-east extremity runs south west to the Palazzo Reale, whence starts the high road to Monreale and Parco. This Palazzo Reale can be held, and commands the whole town. Cutting the Via di Toledo at right angles, just about half way between the Marina and the Palazzo Reale, runs the Strada Macqueda, which starting from the Porta Antoniana, on the south-east side of the city, runs north-westward. The spot at which these two streets cross, is called the Piazza Bologni. Between this Piazza and the seashore, or Marina, there were almost no troops. The Neapolitan general had left this quarter of the city to be overawed by the guns of the Castello, situate at the north-east corner of the town, and those of the fleet. But in order to avoid the the necessity of bringing reinforcements or ammunition through the narrow streets the Neapolitan officers had constructed two wide roads, one of which led outside the walls from the Palazzo Reale to the Castello and the Mole, and the other from the same place along the south wall of the city.

Such being the condition of things, Garibaldi determined suddenly to descend from the heights of Misilmeri—to get possession of the lower part of the town between the Piazza Bologni and the sea, and so to advance from street to street. Considering the character of his troops, and his want of ammunition—considering moreover, that he was much more likely to succeed by a sudden dash than by elaborate operations, the General made his arrangements, and at daybreak of the 27th he burst in at the southern gates of Palermo, and commenced a deadly struggle, which has ended in the utter defeat of the Royal army. Only the day before, the Neapolitan bulletin announced that Garibaldi had fled, and that the insurgent bands were returning home. The officers of King Bomba II. were deceived. They had grossly underrated the military genius of the great Italian soldier, and the power of men inspired by the true spirit of patriotism.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday Evening.

The various shapes to which Proteus resorts are not more wonderful than the phases which this Reform Bill takes. We left the House of Commons on Monday night last with the full expectation that upon Thursday they would renew the debate, and a division would result on Mr. Mackinnon's motion. Now, as Mr. Mackinnon had formerly sat on the Conservative side of the House, but for the last ten years had allied his affections with the Whigs, the expectation was strong that the Conservative Whigs would support him. The amendment, for the time being, unhinged the Ministry, and no whip was sent out. Tuesday morning dawned, to present us with Sir J. Ferguson's motion, that the order of the day for going into committee on the English bill be postponed till after the orders of the day for the second reading of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills. This presented a new phase, and everyone rushed to the House with the idea that it would be the feature of Thursday night's debate. One of the *friendly* hints from the Speaker, which have now become so usual, caused this substantive motion to be changed into, "That the debate be now adjourned;" but the entire proceedings of the evening were guided by the previous notice of motion. The state of affairs perplexed the Government very much. Lord Palmerston had gone to Ascot, to see the races, and Lord John felt himself thrown upon his beam ends. At first, Gladstone was sent for, but when the oracle arrived he could suggest nothing, and for once turned dumb. Lord John would give no information as to whether a dissolution would ensue on the passing of the Reform Bill, but suggested, just by way of throwing the Irish and Scotch members off their guard, that possibly the bills for Scotland and Ireland would be withdrawn, or postponed for three months, on the debate for the English Bill being settled that night. Soon, however, the Lord Advocate of Scotland was put forward to suggest that the passing of the English Bill did not affect the question of dissolution at all; and this feeler, thrown out at random, told so well that every speaker on the Ministerial side adopted it. Meantime, a more potent charmer than either the diplomatic Premier or the fascinating Chancellor had appeared within the precincts, in the shape of the old bird, the Right Hon. Sir William Hayter. At one glance the campaigner saw the danger. Every Scotch and Irish member must support the motion, the Conservatives will back it to a man, and if the discontented Ministerialists vote against them, the game is up. Accordingly he set to work at his old manoeuvres. One time you saw his face in the gallery examining the countenance of every man on the Opposition side; the next minute you encountered him in the lobby pouring into a doubtful mind some soothing words of [illegible] now he hovers at the bar, and drives the [illegible] Brand or the reluctant Hugesson up to try again [illegible] ber before the gangway, who has already given [illegible] refusal, and to a doubtful one on the Opposition [illegible] bring him out for a chat. And, so successful [illegible] exertions, that as the division approached he [illegible] to circulate amongst his friends that the [illegible] majority would be at least 15. Just as Mr. [illegible] had got full swing, the Premier arrived quite [illegible] in good spirits. How Lord John did crow at [illegible] In a few minutes he explained the position [illegible] more fully than that awkward telegram sent [illegible] the evening. You saw at once that Palmerston [illegible] come to the same conclusion as Sir [illegible] Hayter, and that it was neck or nothing. [illegible] determined to detach the Conservative Lib[illegible] the Opposition, and cautious like to [illegible] breach by himself taking the awkward leap [illegible] this plunge which turned the scale. The [illegible] were anxious to put forward Gladstone [illegible] Disraeli, and several times he was urged by [illegible] mier and Milner Gibson to prepare, but he [illegible] fused all through, and left the responsibility [illegible] John. The accident, for it was no better, [illegible] taking the leadership in reply has been [illegible] ject of gossip, but there could have been [illegible] etiquette about it. Where we are now is the [illegible] Can Mr. Mackinnon's amendment be renewed [illegible] a new amendment be brought forward [illegible] night. The discussion on this is almost [illegible] amongst Parliamentary stagers as any about [illegible] bill, so I leave it with them. I believe that [illegible] terialists have been inducing the former [illegible] a few grinds on the business to the present [illegible] the chair, and just to look in and encourage [illegible] work. Viscount Eversley has accordingly [illegible] his familiar face in the Peers' seat, below the [illegible] and even his attendance there has had an [illegible] the House. Had Mr. Mackinnon's motion [illegible] Thursday night, report said that the Ministry [illegible] have let it take its course, withdrawn the [illegible] and allowed Lord John to resign. The [illegible] are quite satisfied with the division of Thursday. Had there been a stronger muster they must [illegible] ceeded, or had not Sir Wm. Hayter's interposi[illegible] home many Liberals whom his ghost-like [illegible] deterred from voting against the Ministry. [illegible] majority of 21 on such a question does not bring [illegible] fort to the hearts of the Ministerialists. Mr. [illegible] James, Mr. Walter, Lord Fermoy, Mr. Black, [illegible] French, and Mr. Gregory, though they spoke [illegible] the present bill, gave it their support on [illegible] night. Hardly had the division closed when [illegible] French denounced the Irish measure, and said [illegible] English secretary could not have consulted [illegible] member as its preparation. Perhaps the [illegible] member was disappointed that he the [illegible] of the Premier, had not been invited to [illegible] leading provisions before it met the gaze of the [illegible] public. But the conduct of Mr. Gregory [illegible] Black is severely commented on. The two [illegible] ing speeches, in a constitutional view made [illegible] measure were by these members, who [illegible] all its moods and tenses. Here they vote [illegible] opposite side. Amongst the minority is to be [illegible] name of Mr. Beaumont, an English Whig, who [illegible] the Reform Bill brought in by Mr. Disraeli.

Fifty-four Irish members voted for the adjournment of the debate:—Hon Capt. Annesley, Captain [illegible] Hon Colonel Bernard, Mr. Blake, Mr. Bond, Sir [illegible] S. Booth, Mr. Bowyer, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Brady, Mr. [illegible] Captain Bunbury, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Calcutt, [illegible] Henry Cole, Hon. John Cole, Mr. [illegible] Esmonde, Sir George Forster, Mr. George, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Greene, Colonel Greville, Sir Edward [illegible] Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. J. H. Hamilton, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Hennessy, Sir Fred. Heygate, Lord Edwin [illegible] Mr. W. Hume, Hon. Major Knox, Mr. John [illegible] Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Leslie, Mr. J. O. Lever, Sir [illegible] Levinge, Mr. Longfield, Mr. M'Cormick, Mr. [illegible] Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Maguire, Hon. Colonel [illegible] The O'Donohue, Colonel Pakenham, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Sullivan, Hon. W. Talbot, Colonel Taylor, [illegible] Tottenham, Hon. General Upton, Mr. Vance, [illegible] Vandeleur, Right Hon. James Whiteside, and Col[illegible] Dickson, who acted as tellers.

The following ten gentlemen paired on the [illegible]—Sir Edward Hayes, Sir William Verner, Mr. [illegible] Hon. Henry Corry, Mr. Close, Colonel [illegible] Hon. J. Wynne, Mr. Quin, Captain Palmer, and [illegible] Ker.

Twenty Irish members expressed themselves [illegible] with the Government move in throwing overboard [illegible] land upon any question of Reform:—Sir John [illegible] Hon. Agar Ellis, Sir John Arnott, Mr. Bagwell, [illegible] Beamish, Mr. Bellew, Lord John Browne, Mr. [illegible] Viscount Castlerosse, Right Hon. R. Deasy, [illegible] Ennis, Mr. C. Fortescue, Colonel French, Major [illegible] Mr. Gregory, Mr. O'Brien, Captain D. O'Conor, [illegible] Russell, Captain Stackpoole, and Colonel White.

Two members, Dr. Lyons and Lord Proby, [illegible] the same side. Altogether, eighty-six Irish [illegible] voted on the question.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, [illegible]

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Windsor Castle, for Buckingham Palace, [illegible] minutes before four o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Princess [illegible] Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and [illegible] and the Count of Flanders. The Royal suite consisted of Countess of Desart, Lady Caroline Barrington, [illegible] Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Lord Camoys, [illegible] M. Sackville West, Major-General the Hon. [illegible] Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the [illegible] de Ros, Colonel Count de Moerkerke, Dr. Koepl, [illegible] Burnell, and Major Elphinstone. The Royal party proceeded to the station of the Great Western Railway, Windsor, where a guard of honour of the Coldstream [illegible] was on duty. The Queen was conveyed by a special [illegible] to town. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons from the Paddington terminus to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen arrived at [illegible] minutes before five o'clock, and was received by the [illegible] St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Castlerosse, Major-General Wylde.

Prince Leopold arrived at Buckingham Palace [illegible] afternoon from Windsor Castle.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback yesterday [illegible] noon, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the [illegible] of the Belgians and the Princess Alice, honoured the [illegible] formance at the Olympic Theatre with their presence [illegible] evening. In attendance were the Countess of Desart, Lucy Kerr, Lord Camoys, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, Colonel Count de Moerkerke, and Dr. Koepl.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left Windsor Castle yesterday, and returned to Oxford.

Viscount Palmerston left Windsor Castle on [illegible] afternoon and returned to town. The other visitors at Windsor Castle took their departure yesterday.

Lord and Lady Gough and family have arrived at [illegible] Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Count d'Alton has returned to the Brunswick, [illegible] myn-street, from Rome.

The Countess of Milltown and Lady Barbara [illegible] and the Hon. Henry Leeson, have arrived at 15a, [illegible] street, London, for the season.

Lord Oxmantown, eldest son of the Earl of [illegible] has just entered Trinity College, Dublin.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Lady [illegible] Fitzwilliam arrived in town on Friday evening from [illegible] Colonel the Hon. Nelson and Lady Mary Hood, at [illegible] land Lodge, Windsor, where the noble earl and [illegible] been staying during the race week at Ascot.

The Earl of Clancarty is expected to arrive at [illegible] from London, Tuesday.

John Eyre Trench, Esq., has left [illegible] for Monkstown.

The Rev. Charles Vernon, M.A., who had been on a visit here of some weeks to Thomas Cochrane, Esq., [illegible] Ballinasloe for Liverpool.

VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's first [illegible] the Viceregal Lodge took place on Saturday, [illegible] The following ladies and gentlemen were present: [illegible] O'Reilly Dease, Ravenswell, Bray; Countess of [illegible] and the Misses Greer (2); Captain and Mrs [illegible] Gustavus Cornwall and Miss Cornwall, Mr J [illegible] Mr Marcus Caulfeild, Mr James Staples [illegible] Ireland, Captain Mrs and Miss Crofton; Colonel [illegible] Margaret Littleton, Mr O'Connor, 76th regiment; [illegible] Campion Moller, Mr Mills, Sir Bernard and Lady [illegible] the Misses Ellis (2), Rutland-square; Sir Edward [illegible] Meredyth, Percy-place; Dr Moore, Mr W J [illegible] Longstaffe, Mr Atkinson, Mr Winter, Mr Charles [illegible] Surgeon Major, Mr Robert T Atkin, Mr Lowe, Mr [illegible] Mr Thomas Tracey, Master Tracey, Mr W J [illegible] and Mrs W Gernon, Mr Keenan, Captain and Mrs [illegible] and Miss Waller, Colonel Ponsonby, Hon Mr [illegible] Mr Arthur Hume and Miss [illegible], Mr and Mrs [illegible] Major-General Harold, and Mrs Harold, Mr and Mrs [illegible] and Miss F Cassidy, Viscountess Netterville and [illegible] Misses Netterville (2); Dr and Mrs Banon and Miss [illegible] the Chief Justice and Miss Monahan, Mr E Senior, [illegible] and the Misses Senior (2), Mr and Mrs Henry [illegible] Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Fetherston Lowry, [illegible] Mrs Francis Walsh, Capt Meares, 9th Regt; [illegible] Mrs James Butler and the Misses Butler (2), [illegible] ard, Miss Howard, and Miss Finlay, Mr [illegible] Mrs Larcom, Miss Larcom, Miss Macartney, [illegible] Larcom, Lieut Col and Mrs Ponsonby Shaw, [illegible] Miss Jane Stafford, Mr Custis, Sir H. J. [illegible] Mr Tracy, R M; Mr Ward, Colonel [illegible] and Major Dennis, 76th Regt; Capt Caldecott, [illegible] Mrs Stronge and Miss Balfe, the Earl and Countess [illegible] Courtown, Mr Hassard and Mr Minchin, Mr [illegible] Mr Scott W Archer and Mr Croker King, Mr [illegible] Mr and Miss O'Brien, Mrs and Miss [illegible] and the Misses Jarvis (2) and Miss Rose; Lady [illegible] Power Trench, the Misses Le P Trench (2), [illegible] O'Hara, Rev Doctor and Mrs Sadlier, [illegible] and Mr St John Clarke, and the Misses St John [illegible] Mr and Mrs and Miss Macdermot; Mr and Mrs [illegible] and the Misses Lawson (2); Alderman Atkinson [illegible] Lancelot Studdert, Lord Chancellor and the Misses [illegible] (2); Mr Pocock and Mr Gibson, 22nd regt; Mr [illegible] Misses Williams (2); Mr H [illegible] Acheson Lyle, Sir Vere and Lady De Vere, Mr [illegible] Sergeant and Thomas Fitzgibbon, Master Fitzgibbon, [illegible] Dominick Burke, Mr and Mrs Milward Jones, [illegible] Mr Fowke, Mr Story, Captain Weber Smith, [illegible] Captain Lyon Campbell, 22nd regt; Mr and Mrs [illegible] Dr and Mrs Scallan, Mr and Mrs Edie, Mr D W [illegible] Royal [illegible] regt; Major and Mrs Doyne, Miss [illegible] Major and Mrs Loftus and Miss Kellet, Mrs and [illegible] Reeves (3); Mrs Daly and the Misses Daly (3); [illegible] Daly, Castle Daly; Mr and Miss D'Arcy, [illegible] Miss Lindsay, Mr James Gibson, Mr William [illegible] Morris, Dr Tufnel, Dr R Macdonnell, Mrs and the [illegible]

Macdonnell (2); Captain and Mrs Glynn, A D C; Dr and Mrs Hamilton, Captain Gascoigne, Mr Nugent, Mr Maxwell Harte, Mrs Beckford Cohan, and the Misses Scott (2); Mr. Guinness, Mr Edwin Thomas, Mr W S Dudley, Mrs and Miss Bolton, Sir Colman and Miss O'Loghlen, Mrs Nolan, Miss Nolan, Mr Francis Nolan, Mr and Mrs Lassaigne, Mrs Courtney and the Misses Courtney (2); Lieut Col Adamson, Lady and the Misses Brewarigg (2); Miss Trant, Mr Q J Brewarigg, Sir Robert Shaw and Misses Hackett (2); Mr and Mrs Hemphill, Mr and Mrs Russell Stanhope, Mr and the Misses Boyle (3); Mr Sandlands, Mr M'Kenna, Captain and Mrs. Dixon, Royal Dragoons; Mr Manning, the Provost, Mrs Macdonald, and the Misses Macdonald (2); Dr. Newell, Dr M'Dermott, Surgeon R N, F R C S I; Mr and the Misses Fitzgerald (2), Capt and Mrs Litton; Colonel Harding, Mrs and Miss Butler and Miss Taylor; Mr M'Evoy, Mr and Mrs Brophy, Miss Brophy, and the Hon Mrs de Montmorency; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Comyn, and Miss Browne; Dr and Mrs Hughes, Mr John J Peile, Dr and Miss Banks, Rev Charles T Reade, Mr Crosthwaite, Mr, Mrs, Masters (2), and Miss Reeves, St Helen's, Finglas; the Solicitor-General, Mr Parker, and Mr Graham; Dr J M Barry, Miss Leader, and Mrs Arthur Close; Mr Robert Seeds, Capt Carey, Mr and Miss Hume; Mrs Dunleavie, Miss Louisa H Dunleavie, and Mrs Henry; Mrs Tyrell and the Misses Meara (3); Col and Mrs Leech and Miss Somerville; Capt and Mrs Brandill; Mrs Vesey Nugent and the Misses Nugent (2); the Misses Stewart (2); Mr and Mrs A Browne, Miss Armstrong, Mrs and Miss Nesbitt, Mrs Battersby, Mr J Battersby, Miss Ball, Lady G Cholmeley, Mrs and Misses Gascoigne (2); Dr. and Miss Hatchell, Mr W B Naghten, Doctor and Miss King, Miss Suguse, Miss Macnamara, Colonel Radcliffe, 20th Regiment; Mrs Henry Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr and Mrs Hyacinth Plunkett, Miss Murphy, Mr F Studdert, Mr G Cronin, Major and Mrs Bramston Smith, Miss B Smith, Lady Isabella De Chabot, Miss Merian Grattan, Mrs Courtney, Miss Morris, Miss and Master Courtney, Mr Thomas F Callaghan, Mr. Joseph Neile M'Kenna, Mr and the Misses Pereira; Mr and Mrs Woods Maunsell, and Miss Maunsell; Mr J H Armitt, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Napier (2); the Right Hon Mr and Miss Hatchell; Mrs Maurice Keatinge, Miss Honey, Mr and the Misses Brabazon (2); Countess of Camperdown, Lord Carew, Captain Dymond, Mrs Loftus Bland, Mr Charles Kelly and Miss Kelly; General Bloomfield, Captain Napier, Mr Adye Curran, Mr John Adye Curran, Mr Dunleavie, Miss Maria Traill, Mrs White, of Killakee, and the Misses Roche (2); Robert Roe and General Gascoyle, Mr Armor Lowry.

Thanks.

From Dr. Gardiner to Mrs. Bowen, per Major Loftus, £1; A Friend, 10s; Hon. Mrs. Butler (collection), 80s.; Edward Tisdall, Esq., £2; James Perry, Esq., £1; A Friend, per Mr. Wilson, £1; Miss Brett (collection), £1 7s. 6d.; Right Hon. Joseph Napier, £1; Dr. Hunt, £1; Miss Blake (collection), 17s; for the case of very urgent and peculiar distress which has occasionally appeared in the IRISH TIMES.

Memorial Fund to Mrs. Whately and Mrs. George Nale, the Committee beg to acknowledge the following additional contributions:—Alderman Atkinson, £5; Lady Campbell, £3; Mr. Arthur, £1; A Friend, £1; H. F—, 10s; Mrs. W. Smith, 10s; Mrs. Robbins, £1; Mrs. Singer, £1; Mrs. Basbe, £1; Mrs. Cope, £2; Mrs. G. Gray, £1 1s; Miss Phillips, £1; Miss Hamilton's collection, 10s; Miss Lyster's collection, £7 10s.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital, for the following, collected by Miss Gilroy:—The Countess of Longford, £5; The Misses Hunt, £2; Miss Radcliffe, £1; Miss Grahan, £1; Mrs. Litton, £1, Mrs. Hudson, £1; Henry Bewley, Esq., £5; Rev. Robert Winning, £1;—M'Cay, solicitor, £1; George Crampton, £1; Mr. Nolan, £1; George Oldham, Esq., £1; James Walsh, Esq., £1; Mr. Thomas Johnson, £1; Messrs. Andrews, £1: Mr. G. Hapwell, 10s; Mr. S. Whitson, 10s; Mr. Anthony Wilson, 10s; Messrs. Fannin and Co., 10s; collected by A. E., 13s 6d.

The Army.

The 20th Regiment will arrive at the King's-bridge terminus at 10 o'clock a.m., this day (Monday), from the Curragh, and proceed to the North-wall for embarkation, *en route* to Jersey.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers visitors of the Dublin Military Prison:—Lieutenant-Colonel Ellison, Major the Hon. W. J. Monson, M.P.; and Major Golden, of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have decided that the whole of the infantry reinforcements under orders to proceed to India shall be furnished with a light drab suit of clothing, for wear in India, previously to embarkation. The suit decided upon consists of a very loose tunic, or blouse, and trousers to match, the name applied to it being the "Khaki" suit, by which it is known. Each man is also to be furnished with a flannel cholera belt, for use in India.

A general order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge, directing some important alterations to be made in the "Queen's Regulations," in accordance with the provisions of the 51st Article of War (1860), relative to deserters. By the alterations ordered, when a soldier serving in any corps at home or abroad confesses that he is a deserter from some other corps, his confession, attested by his commanding officer, is to be recorded, and he is to continue (for any length of time) to do duty with his regiment until legal proof can be obtained of the truth or falsehood of his confession. If his statement is found to be true he is to be tried either in the corps in which he is serving, or in that to which he originally belonged, for desertion; and, if false, for making a false statement to his commanding officer.

Intelligence was received at Chatham garrison on Friday, of the arrival in the Thames of another East India troopship, the King Philip, from Calcutta, having several hundred sick and wounded troops on board from the cavalry and infantry regiments serving in Bengal. The troops are expected to arrive at the invalid establishment, St. Mary's, last evening, every arrangement having been made for their reception.

THE 10TH HUSSARS.—The officers now serving and who have served in the 10th Hussars (the Prince of Wales' Own Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons) dined together on Friday evening, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James'-street, London. A very numerous party assembled, including General the Earl Beauchamp, colonel of the regiment; Viscount Garvagh, Lord Mark Kerr, Sir John Trollope, Bart, Sir Thomas Munro, Major General Parlby, Major-General Cartwright, Colonel Wood, Lieutenant Colonel Baker, Major Smith, Captain Queen, Captain Walrond Clarke, Captain Edward Levett, Captain A. H. Cass, Captain John Fife, Capt. Pedder, Captain Williams, Captain Baumgarten, Captain Drummond, Captain Helford, Lieutenant O. R. Slacke, Lieutenant Lovell, Lieut. C. T. Vandeleur, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. T. J. W. Bulkeley, Mr. Freemantle, Mr. W. Tomlin, Mr. S. Blair, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Evans, &c.

The Navy.

The Diligence, naval transport, at Portsmouth, yesterday crossed her fore and maintopsail yards, fitted with Cunningham's patent reefing gear. The order for the Diligence to be fitted on this principal was received from the Admiralty, on Wednesday, and has been completed, within the time allowed by them—48 hours.

The Building, 6, paddle, Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clintock, fitting at Portsmouth, has crossed her fore and Maintopsail yards, and is progressing fast in her equipment, having a large number of riggers, caulkers, &c., employed upon her.

The Duncan, 101, screw two-decker, tested her machinery in the steam basin at Portsmouth, on Thursday. The engines and boilers gave every satisfaction; but, the vessel's outer sternpost exhibited an extraordinary amount of motion, such as could not be continued for any length of time without endangering its position. Stout metal knees will be affixed to the sternpost and ship's [illegible] to endeavour to remedy this defect. The engines during the trial made 68 revolutions per minute, with the Griffiths propellor set at its finest pitch, another defect in the ship's construction being that her screw aperture has not been made large enough to ship the Griffiths at any other pitch. It is expected that the ship will be again placed in dock on the Royal Frederick completion her coppering.

The following vessels are in the steam basin at Portsmouth, fitting for the steam reserve:—The Diligence [illegible], screw; the Duncan, 101, screw; the Nelson, 91, screw; the Sutlej, 51, screw; the Immortalite, 51, screw; the [illegible], 51, screw; the Philomel, 6, screw; the Sphinx, 6, paddle; the Medea, 6, paddle; the Frederick William, 86, screw, in No. 7, dock coppering; and the Princess Royal, 91, screw, receiving her masts. There are also in commission the Perseverance, screw troopship, under repairs; and her Majesty's Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, in No. 8 dock (steam basin dock), re-embellishing for summer service. Excluding the two last-mentioned vessels, but including the [illegible], 17, in No. 1 dock, this will give a total of 12 vessels, representing 654 guns, and 5,880-horse power, as now preparing, in this steam basin to join the steam reserves of the port.

The recent experiments at the Nore have settled, once and for ever, that our present form of iron-cased ships, with upright sides, are not proof against the power of the Whitworth and Armstrong guns. A ship-builder of Liverpool, Mr. Josiah Jones, jun., has recently patented an invention which he calls an Angulated Armour-cased Sided Ship, which consists in the sides of the ship being placed at a considerable angle to the plane of the water, a similar angle being formed under the line of flotation. The inventor is confident that shot striking at these angles must glance, and not penetrate. He has constructed a large butt of the same angling as the ship is specified to be constructed, and has applied to the Lords of the Admiralty to have his invention tested, their lordships have promptly and most courteously granted his request. We understand that the experiments will take place shortly at Portsmouth. Scientific men will watch the results with much interest.

We learn that the Lords of the Admiralty have come to a decision, on the report of what was called the Record Committee, to pay largely increased monthly sums on account of wages to the seamen and marines of her Majesty's ships.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Charles Parry and Lieut. Henry R. E. [illegible], to the Bulldog; Lieut. Alexander R. B. Carter, to the St. Vincent; Duncan M'N. Johnston, assist.-surg., to the Bulldog; Thomas Waterfield, assist.-paymaster, to the Monarch; W. E. Hicks, assist.-clerk, to the Orion; W. Robinson, acting first-class assist.-engineer, to the Bulldog; W. Thomas, promoted to the rank of acting second-class engineer in the Leopard; Alexander Clarke, acting second-class assist.-engineer, to the Bulldog; George C. Scholes, second-class assist.-engineer, to the Barracouta; Matthew Litt, third-class assist.-engineer, to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Myrtle; William M. Taylor, third-class assist.-engineer, to the Barracouta; Joshua B. Firth, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Bulldog; and Henry F. Strugnell, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Barracouta.

(FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.)

Although nothing is yet settled respecting the vacant regiment of Guards, we believe it is most probable that the Duke of Cambridge will be moved from the Scots Fusilier Guards to the Coldstreams, of which his father, the late duke, was for many years colonel. To the colonelcy of the Fusilier Guards either Lord Clyde or the Marquis of Tweedale will most probably be appointed. There will be two Line colonelcies vacant in consequence of the death of Sir William [illegible].

We hear that an address to the Crown will probably be moved in the House of Commons shortly against the proposed abolition of selection for regimental lieutenant-colonelcies, which the Secretary for War announces his intention to carry out [illegible] a more efficient system of inspection shall have been brought into operation.

The select committee on Military Organisation have closed their evidence, and will probably agree to their report within the [illegible] week. The present Secretary of State for War [illegible] last witness examined, and we believe there is a considerable difference between his views and those of Lord [illegible]. The proposition of the latter statesman, to give back the Superintendence of the Military departments to the [illegible] Secretary, we are sure, can hardly meet with Mr. [illegible]'s concurrence, because he is aware that the Colonial [illegible] is selected, not for his knowledge of military, but [illegible] affairs; and the public will insist upon an intimate [illegible] acquaintance with our military system as the [illegible] to an office which, in point of administrative importance, is hardly second to any under the Crown. Mr. [illegible], it is said, would propose to leave the Commander-in-Chief in his present position, which is that of subordination to the Secretary of State; but he would place at the War Office [illegible] general officers of experience, responsible for the departments of stores and of supplies. The leanings of the different members constituting the committee are believed to be pretty evenly balanced between the Horse Guards and the War Office, and whatever may be the recommendations, they are not likely to be the unanimous expression of the committee.

From a recent return, prepared for the information of Sir C. Wood, it would appear that there are not less than 16,000 Europeans still on the strength of the local army in India.

Colonel T. W. Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, is about to be attached provisionally to the legation at Berlin, as Military Commissioner at the head quarters of the Prussian army.

It is probable that one of the cavalry regiments now serving in the Bombay presidency will return to England at the close of this year, two regiments being sufficient for the military purposes of the presidency. Those now on this station are the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and the 8th Hussars. The last-named regiment will remain out, and the selection of the corps to be sent home will lie between the two heavy regiments.

Captain T. J. Francis, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief in India.

Major Clerk, of the Rifle Brigade, will be Military Secretary to Sir George Clerk, the new Governor of Bombay.

Inasmuch as Field Marshals are considered extra to the regular fixed establishment of general officers, we believe the death of the Earl of Strafford will not cause any army promotion. When Lord Seaton became a field marshal, a few weeks since, a step of promotion was given in consequence of his removal from the General's List; but when Lord Combermere, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Strafford were raised to the highest rank in the service, in 1855, no promotions in the junior ranks ensued. It is probable, however, that before long one or more additions will be made to the Field Marshals, in which case the arrear will be made up to the service. The death of Sir William Chalmers will cause the following promotions, which will be dated the 3rd of June, viz., Major-General Clark Kennedy, C.B., Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel R. Blucher Wood, C.B., commanding the troops at Colchester, to be Major-General; Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Whimper, Unattached, Major of the Tower, to be Colonel; and Major C. P. Ibbetson, half-pay 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m

CAPITULATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS IN PALERMO.

PARIS, 10TH JUNE.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a despatch dated Cagliari, 9th inst., according to which a convention has been signed at Palermo, between the Royal troops and the insurgents, on the 6th inst, 8,000 Neapolitan troops quitted their positions on the morning of the 9th, and had encamped near the Mole, to be ready to embark immediately the citadel would be evacuated after the embarkation of the troops and the exchange of prisoners.

THE WAR IN SICILY.

MARSEILLES, 10TH JUNE.—Letters from Palermo to the 3rd inst., contain details of the devastation at Palermo, by the bombardment, but scarcely any person killed. The insurgent bands were furious, and had sought to massacre 100 spies and several guides. Garibaldi had issued a decree, calling all Sicilians to arms between the ages of 17 and 50 years. Fifty vessels of war were in the roads of Palermo.

The *Globe* has received the following despatch:—

"TURIN, SATURDAY, 9-30 A.M.—Garibaldi has appointed a Provisional Government:—Baron Pisano, Foreign Affairs; Crispi, Home Office and Finances; Orsini, War; Abbe Coligno, Religious Worship. It is positively asserted that Garibaldi found £960,000 sterling in the coffers of the treasury.

GENOA, JUNE 10.—Advices from Palermo to the 8th inst. state that the troops and artillery formerly occupying the Castle had embarked. The report that the Castle had been entrusted to the English admiral until the embarkation was accomplished is unfounded.

According to the latest telegram received from Naples, from an authentic source, the Neapolitan Government had decided upon concentrating all its forces at Syracuse and Messina, because, by preserving these strategetic positions, the Neapolitan Government still hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe as master of Sicily. It seems to fear that the revolution would be recognised as an accomplished fact should the Neapolitan army abandon Sicily.

NAPLES AND THE GREAT POWERS.

VIENNA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH.—A few days ago, Signor Carafa, the Neapolitan Minister, assembled the ambassadors of the Great Powers, and demanded that in the event of Garibaldi proclaiming the King of Sardina in Sicily, they should not recognise the annexation, but that the possession of Sicily should be guaranteed to Naples. The representatives of the Powers refused to enter into any engagements. The King of Naples has recently demanded an Anglo-French intervention, which was likewise refused.

ROME, 8TH JUNE.—The Commander Martino, Neapolitan Ambassador at Rome, has returned from Gaeta, *en route* for Paris.

NAPLES AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 10TH.—Prince Petrulli, the Neapolitan Minister, has received by courier an autograph letter from his sovereign. In this letter his Majesty engages himself solely, first—To call to his council men enjoying public confidence. Second—To re-constitute a Government for guaranteeing the faithful and conscientious execution of the laws, as well as the suppression of abuses. Third—To proclaim a general amnesty. His Majesty hopes that in consideration of these guarantees European diplomatists will not longer refuse to interfere in his favour against the revolution.

The Council of the Empire has, from its first sitting, claimed the privilege of examining the projected Budget for 1861, in accordance with the principle of the representative system. This motion having been agreed to by 47 against 13 votes, the Emperor has consented that in the second sitting a council of 21 members shall be appointed for examining the Budget. In this council the provinces of the empire will be represented.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND GERMAN PRINCES.

BERLIN, JUNE 9.—According to reliable information the Prince-Regent has accepted the proposal of the French Emperor for a meeting during the Prince's stay at Baden. Other German Princes are also expected to be there.

FRANCE.

The latest reports from the prefects dwell upon two subjects, especially calling for the attention of Government to the probability of a bad harvest, and the really fearful stagnation of trade. It is stated that £6,000,000 sterling is about to be borrowed for the further improvements of the city of Paris.

PARIS, JUNE 10TH.—The *Courier de Paris* has received a first advertisement for an article upon the liberty of coalition by working men.

PARIS, JUNE 10.—The Prince and Princess Metternich have been staying since yesterday at the Chateau D'Etoulles, where they will remain till the day after tomorrow as the guests of the Count and Countess Walewski. The Austrian Ambassador and Prince Metternich have been invited to pass one week, from Sunday next, with their Imperial Majesties at Fontainbleau.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH WAR SHIPS AT NAPLES.

TURIN, JUNE 9.—Seven French war vessels have arrived at Naples.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 9.—The Duchess of Montebello has commenced her preparations for departure; her grace being about to proceed to France on account of ill health. It is very doubtful whether the French Ambassador will be able to accompany the Duchess to France, as under the present circumstances his absence from St. Petersburg, even for a short period, might not be approved of.

ROME.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 9.—Letters from Rome to 5th instant state that French bands were menacing the frontiers, to which General Lamoriciere had sent more troops.

An official decree had extended the delay for subscription to the new loan until the 15th June next. The Cardinals had held an extraordinary meeting, and had subscribed 30,000 crowns, but the public revenues were diminishing daily. The Peter's pence had only produced 500,000 crowns. Numerous families were arriving from Naples, on the 4th instant. The French division celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Magenta, crowds were present in the Piazza Colonna, shouting to the troops.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY.

The *Courier Mercantile* of Genoa says that the evacuation of Italy by the French troops is contemplated. Marshal Valliant is expected on Tuesday night at Turin.

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, APRIL 24TH.—Another rich gold field has been discovered near Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, 25TH.—On account of the native rebellion in New Zealand, troops have been despatched from Melbourne to Sydney and Hobart Town. Her Majesty's ships Pictorus and Victoria have left for New Zealand. 210,000 ozs. of gold have been shipped during the month.

ADELAIDE, 26TH.—Large emigrations to Snow River are taking place.

The Panther, with Australian mails, arrived at Marseilles at 3 p.m. on yesterday. The mails were to leave at 5 p.m., by special train. The Emu reached Suez on the 2nd inst., having been delayed six days at Sydney, repairing damage from collision.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY NIGHT.—The royal mail steamer Europa, from Boston, on 30th May, and Halifax, 1st June, arrived here this evening. She landed all mails, excepting Liverpool, and proceeded, having a delay of only ten minutes.

The United States steam frigate Wyoming had been ordered to Lima to sustain demands of Minister Clay against the Peruvian Government in behalf of the American citizens.

Captain Scott, British army, has been married to the widow of Bodisco, late Russian Minister. The bride was given away by the President.

The schooner Josephine, which sailed from this port on the 17th, and returned yesterday dismasted, has been seized as a suspected slaver. Her captain has been arrested.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—NEW YORK, 31ST.—The steamer advices caused slight depression in cotton, but quotations remain unchanged. Flour unchanged, with good export demand. Wheat 2c. better; red Western, 1d. 18c.; do. Southern, 1d. 42c.; corn firmer. Beef quiet; pork dull; rice firm; coffee active; Java, 15½c. to ½c; sugar quiet; spirits turpentine declined; resin firmer; wool declining; freights firm. Stocks—Illinois Central Bonds, 91; Virginia sixes, 93¼; New York Central, 81¼; Erie, 20¼; Panama, 134; Michigan central, 52¾; Illinois shares, 63½.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 29TH.—Cotton easier, but unchanged. Sales to-day, 5,000 bales; sales three days, 8,500; receipts, three days, 2,500; receipts ahead of last year at all ports, 740,000 bales.

MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, MAY 16.—General Uraga, with a considerable force, some 6,000 or 7,000 men, was advancing on the capital. Miramon had collected all his available forces, and on the 10th marched out to meet him. The next news will, in all probability, bring us tidings of a great battle between the contending parties. The forces on each side are about equal, but the Liberals are said to have a more numerous artillery. Miramon had with him as prisoner President Zuldaga. Zuldaga issued a few days previously a decree depriving Miramon of his post as president-substitute, whereupon that personage had him seized and imprisoned, and on his departure from the capital forced him to accompany the army, obliging him, as some accounts state, to march in his court dress. General La Vega has not been executed, as had been previously stated, but was a prisoner at San Louis, Potosi, in the hands of the Liberals, suffering from a severe wound. Another forced loan had been decreed by Miramon, two days before leaving the capital. Viscount de Cabriac, the French Minister left the city of Mexico on the 8th, and was at Jalapa at the latest accounts waiting for means to reach the coast.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, JUNE 10.—The royal mail screw (s.s.) Cleopatria, arrived here this (Sunday) evening, with advices from the West Coast of Africa, and also 1,000 ounces of gold dust and specie. The news is not of much importance. Trade was improving at Camerons, and the place was healthy. The war between the Cameronians and the natives of the Ebo country still continued. The sanitary condition of old Calabar was healthy. Accra was healthy, but trade was quiet. The mortality among the recent Spanish emigrants was very great. At Fernando Po trade was steady, but the island was unhealthy; at Sierra Leone trade was brisk, while the place was healthy.

AMERICAN MAIL.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 10.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia s.s. Kangaroo, arrived here this morning, with dates from New York to the 26th. News anticipated. No sign of Canadian yet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swynford *v.* Lord Chelmsford—Judgment was given on Saturday for the defendant, discharging the rule obtained by plaintiff for a new trial.

NEAPOLITAN ATROCITIES.

The following letter, signed by the Rev. G. W. Bridges, of Beachly Parsonage, is another authentic testimony to the atrocities of the Neapolitan Government. It is addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—

"On the morning of the 17th of February, I was amongst the foremost, and the only Englishman present, when the rush was made into the enclosed region of death which you refer to. The facts were these:—About forty of the *sbirri* had been captured by the revolutionists, treated by them with kindness, and placed in security until they could be sent to Naples—a friendly precaution to prevent their being murdered by the indignant mob, which then broke into the police palace, and cast the books and furniture from the windows. A portion of the spacious building appeared, however, to be inaccessible; windows and loopholes there were in it, but no opening to one entire wing of the dark prison-house. Presently, on removing one of the huge bookcases, some fresh-plastered wall appeared concealed behind it; a passage was quickly broken through it, and the senses were almost overpowered by the steaming effluvia which issued from seven dark chambers communicating with each other, where, upon clearing the loopholes, a secreted scene of horror was before us, such as wants the best testimony to be believed. There lay human bodies, and the mutilated remains of such, in every state of death and decay—bundles of rotten rags mingled with bones, and limbs, and filth filled the corners of the smaller rooms; chains hung riveted to the walls above, whence some of these remains had dropped as they died—some still holding in their iron grasp the arms or ankles of their famished victims. Skeletons almost fleshless, were piled upon others which were quite so, and placed on stone shelves which had served as their beds while living; naked bodies, black and pulpy, were hidden beneath others more recently dead, yet alive with maggots, and greater horror still, two human bodies in writhing attitudes were hanging crucified upon the wall of the largest chamber, the reeking blood-stained stones of which held rusty spikes corresponding to the outstretched hands and feet of others which had been so suspended, and still retaining the stringy remains of muscles torn to shreds, from which the heavier portions had dropped and lay in heaps of putridity beneath. Shrieks of indignant horror arose from the infuriated crowd, a portion of which rushed back to the prison where the captured *sbirri* were secured, brought them out, and shot them down on the instant. Others remained, raking and searching among the bones and bodies, examined minutely the putrid remnants of those they fancied might have been their fathers, brothers, or kindred, who had long been missing but whose fate they knew not.

"One of the *sbirri* whose life I tried in vain to save, endeavoured to persuade me that the suspended bodies were not crucified while alive, but nailed there to augment the tortures of the living prisoners.

Correspondence.

MAYORS PAST AND PRESENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—You omitted in Saturday's publication, the names of several lord mayors who filled the office with credit to themselves, and with honour to our city, as well as Alderman Campbell, and of the same politics—namely, Sir Edward M'Donald, and the late much respected Alderman Fergus Farrell, who gave great satisfaction for his strict impartiality during his year of office. We will pass by another alderman who, on a late occasion, after speaking against a gross job of voting away one hundred a year from the citizens of Dublin, voted in favour of it afterwards.

I think, sir, you will agree with me that he has been studying Chesterfield of late, for he will not allow anyone in the Council to speak abusive language. He puts them down as madmen that oppose him in any of his projects. He forgets when he used to compare his brother Town Councillor to a battered naggin, &c., &c.

Hoping you will please insert this in your next publication, I am, sir, your obedient servant, A CORPORATOR.

Dublin, 9th June, 1860.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, the 3 o'clock special religious service, was held in the above-named edifice, where the Rev. James Griffin was the preacher. The subject of his discourse was "Christ's promise to the praying."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM SELF-DESTRUCTION.—On Saturday afternoon, the neighbourhood of Merrion-square was thrown into some excitement by a gentleman, while suffering under temporary insanity, forcing a silver fork down his throat. Medical assistance was instantly sent for, and Dr. Palmer, who was first in attendance, found the sufferer bleeding copiously from the injuries inflicted on the throat. Dr. Kidd, the gentleman's usual physician, arrived next, when a careful examination was made, and they found that the prongs of the fork were firmly lodged as far down the patient's throat as the finger could reach. It was then decided that a forceps should be procured to extract the fork; but while Dr. Kidd went for the instrument, the patient's case became desperate, and Dr. Palmer, with a scissors, and clever manipulation, succeeded in removing the fork. We have since learned that the patient is progressing favourably.

HARROW SCHOOL.—The Speech-day is fixed for Thursday, the 28th of June. The Harrow dinner will be held at the Freemans' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 4th of July. The Archbishop of York will be in the chair.

The annexed provinces of Savoy and Nice are being occupied by troops. One battalion of the 90th Regiment of the Line is quartered at Nice, and the two other battalions of the same regiment between Villafranca, Menton, and Monaco. The 18th and 26th Regiments of the Line, which served in Italy during the late campaign, have gone to Chambery. The 14th battalion of Riflemen has marched for the same destination. The regiments selected to garrison the other towns in Savoy will shortly take possession of their new quarters.

The hippopotamus which was born a few days back in Paris, has expired of convulsions, caused by difficulty in teething.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 11.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Representation of the People Bill—Adjourned debate.

Husband and Wife Relation Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill—Second reading.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir Frederick Smith—To ask the Secretary of State for War whether any report has reached him to the effect that a few days since a Coastguardsman near Deal, while in the execution of his duty, was killed by the bursting of a shell at artillery practice, and whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such an accident.

Mr. Moody—Stamps—Return of the number of stamps used in the Port of London under the Customs Act of this Session, chapter 22, from the 22nd day of May to the 9th day of June instant, both days inclusive; distinguishing such Stamps as have been applied to export from those used on inward entries or documents, together with the total amount of monies arising therefrom:

And account of all inward entries which under the said Act have required in each case stamps to the amount of twenty shillings and upwards; distinguishing the description of goods, the number of packages or "units of entry" in each case, and the amount charged respectively.

TUESDAY, 12TH.

Mr. Deedes—Sale of Gas Act (1859) Repeal—Bill to repeal an Act for regulating measures used in sales of gas (1859).

Mr. Henry B. Sheridan—On motion for bill to repeal the Sale of Gas Act, to move the previous question.

THURSDAY, 14TH.

Mr. Maguire—To ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the labours of the Brehon Law Commission are yet brought to a close; and, if not, when it is supposed they may be: whether it is not a fact that the work, commenced in 1852, was to have been completed in three years from that date; and, whether the gentlemen engaged on it are remunerated by annual salary or by a contract for a certain sum.

Mr. Maguire—To ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the Royal Irish Academy, to which Parliament makes an annual grant, is open to the public for consultation and for reference to its literary contents—for reading and extracting, as in the British Museum; and, if not what is the reason why the same system of free reference, reading, and extraction is not adopted in the Irish as in the English institutions.

Mr. Ayrton—Paper Duty—That this House, having resolved that it is inexpedient to continue the Paper Duty as a permanent source of revenue, having also passed a bill for the repeal thereof from the 15th day of August next, and having provided for the service of the year by granting other taxes, pledges itself to support her Majesty's Ministers in adopting whatever constitutional measures may be deemed necessary to obtain the remission of the duty on paper from and after the 15th day of February next.

FRIDAY, 15th.

Mr. Kinnaird—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether, as Major D. L. Richardson has been appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Presidency College, Calcutta, he has any objection to lay upon the table the correspondence between the Council of Education and Major Richardson, or the Government of Bengal, relative to the removal of that gentleman from the office of Principal of Hindu College.

Colonel Lindsay—Medical Officers—That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to reconsider the Eleventh Clause of the Army Medical Warrant of October, 1858, as far as relates to its retrospective application to the medical officers at that time serving in the ranks affected, having due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

TUESDAY, 19th.

Mr. Grant Duff—Diplomatic Service—Select Committee to inquire into the present condition of the Diplomatic Service and the best means of increasing its efficiency.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

One of the most gratifying features of the age is the disposition by the better classes to share their amusements with the people. In the support given to the forthcoming Horticultural Show of the Royal Dublin Society, we find this principle fully developed, and we are happy to be be in a position to state that among the nobility and gentry whose plants, flowers, and fruits, will ornament the platforms of the hall, in the Royal Dublin Society's premises, are to be reckoned his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Charlemount, Earl of Meath, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Powerscourt, William Dargan, Esq., D.L. The unrivalled exotics from the Viceregal Gardens and from the society's Royal Botanic Gardens will form noble groups in this splendid hall, the umbrageous shelter of the spreading palm vieing with tne rich foliage of the orange and the fig tree. The committee having made arrangements to have the building lighted in the evening with gas stars suspended in the roof, and far above the influence of any injury to the plants, will afford an opportunity to the public of witnessing one of the most charming and novel sights ever beheld in this or any other country, realising in reality eastern imagery, and transporting the beholder to a fairy land, where the light streaming through the leaves of the noble exotic plants, and on the varied florist flowers, will produce an effect not easily to be forgotten. We are informed the trade are making great efforts to make the show effective, and we cannot but accede our thanks to the committ for the novel and useful introductin of the sale of plants and flowers the day aiter the show.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

A stated general meeting of the society was held on Thursday last—

MR. HENRY WM. MULVANY, in the chair.

Read—The following motion for amendment of bye-law No. II., which passed at the last stated general meeting:—"That bye-law No. II. be amended, by striking out the words—'And if two-thirds of the members then voting shall ballot in his favour, he shall be admitted as a member.'"

Resolved—That the motion for amendment of bye-law No. II., now read, be confirmed.

Read—A report from council.

Resolved—That so much of the report of council as relates to the practice of providing refreshments at the evening scientific meetings be confirmed.

Resolved—That it be referred to the council to take steps to have the supplemental library catalogue completed without further dleay. The following report was read:—

"The Committee of Agriculture have much pleasure in reporting to the society the marked success which attended its late spring show of stock, poultry, and implements.

"The following table of the number of entries for the shows, during the past ten years, will best exhibit the progress of these exhibitions.

	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1851	1859	1860
Bulls,	118	168	164	168	188	193	224	182	225	186	225
Milch Cows,	45	44	42	39	55	44	114	108	119	149	87
Heifers,	75	92	57	74	76	63					
Fat-Stock,	82	58	53	52	50	36	18	35	73	54	56
Sheep (lots)	46	119	94	79	84	73	70	116	102	71	85
Swine (lots),	114	168	132	146	146	106	104	112	150	116	56
Horses,	31	25	42	54	38	33	39	37	31	46	23
Poultry (lots),	170	281	227	270	302	224	193	222	178	204	176
Implements (lots),	31	30	38	0*	20	28	37	41	71	48	67

* Year of Great Industrial Exhibition.

"Notwithstanding the increase in the fees paid for entry of stock, it may be observed that the number of the more valuable description of stock exhibited has suffered no diminution; thus the number of bulls exhibited at the late show was thirty-nine in excess of that of the preceding year. Of these were exhibited the following breeds, viz:—Short-horned, 201; Devons, 4; West Highlands, 1; Scotch polled, 2; Ayrshire, 2; Alderneys, 3; Kerry's, 12.

"Of the short-horned bulls, which so greatly predominated, there were:—calved in 1859, 120; calved in 1858, 56; calved in or before 1857, 49.

"It is to be observed that of the above but three were English animals and two Scotch. This collection of fine animals may, therefore, be considered as exclusively Irish, a fact which in itself tends to establish the suitableness of the soil and climate of Ireland for bringing to perfection this description of stock.

"In reference to the quality of the stock exhibited, the committee were much gratified by the receipt of a letter from one of the English judges who attended at the late show, from which the following is an extract:—

"Haslington Hall, Crew, April 16, 1860.

"SIR,—Before I left Dublin I had a conversation with Mr. White, and in consequence of some observations he made, he particularly requested me to address the same to you by letter. It was merely an expression of my opinion as to the benefit derived from your show, and particularly the principle of it in bringing together such a numerous herd of first-class animals for sale. I assure you, we, on this side of the Channel, had no idea of such a thing, and I am advising all my friends who are likely to want short-horned stock, to pay you a visit next year, as I am not aware of anything in England where there is such an opportunity.—I am, sir, yours faithfully, "JOSEPH WOOLFE.

"W. E. Steele, Esq., M.D."

In the class of sheep exhibited a considerable improvement, not only in number, but in quality, was observed when compared with those shown in previous years; several eminent English and Scotch breeders were exhibitors upon the occasion.

"The swine exhibited were not so numerous as at previous shows.

"The implement exhibition was, in every respect, most attractive. Although its character was mainly sustained by English and Scotch firms, yet the committee were gratified to observe a considerable advance in both the quality and number of machines and implements exhibited by Irish manufacturers.

"The committee, while submitting the list of the adjudication of prizes with a view to its being printed, desire at the same time to bring under the notice of the society the important services rendered by the gentlemen who so kindly acted as judges at the late exhibition, and whose decisions gave general satisfaction.

"The committee submit the following return, showing the approximate value of the stock, poultry, and implements exhibited at the late show:—

"Horned stock, £28,980; sheep, £3,760; swine, £1,946; horses, £990; poultry, £487; implements and machines, £29 984. Total, £60,147.

"The show was visited by 11,674 persons, irrespective of members and exhibitors.

"The committee beg to call the attention of the society to the large annual expense of erecting and removing, &c., temporary shedding for the accommodation of stock and implements, the builder's contract for this item at the late show amounting to upwards of £500.

"The committee have to report that six essays were sent in, in competition for the prize of £20 offered for the best essay on the most approved methods of saving the hay crop, applicable to the different varieties of situation, soil, and climate in Ireland. The judges appointed to read the essays have reported to the council the result of the adjudication—viz.:—That the prize has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Baldwin, Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, as the author of the essay distinguished by the motto, "Would it were worthier."—Signed "H. BATTERSBY, Chairman."

Resolved—That the report of the Committee of Agriculture just read be received; that the award of prizes to the exhibitors at the late Spring Show, and to the author of the Prize Essay, be confirmed, and the prizes paid; that the adjudication list be printed as usual; and the thanks of the society returned to the gentlemen who so kindly acted as judges upon the occasion referred to.

The assistant secretary having presented the returns of donations for the Botanic Garden, and for the Museum of Natural History:—

Resolved—That the marked thanks of the society be returned to the several donors.

Resolved—That it being most important that the Natural History Museum should be opened to the public with as little further delay as possible, the counsel be empowered, if they think fit, to allocate from the reserved fund such sum as can be spared towards the furtherance of this object.

The following notices of motion were then given:—

By J. F. Sidney, LL.D.—"That notice of the papers to be read at the evening meetings be sent to every member resident in Dublin."

By M. A. H. Bagot—"To bring before the society at its next meeting the expediency of recommending to the various societies hitherto meeting on the same evening, of each society arranging to meet on a separate night."

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The directors of the Union Bank of London have issued the following circular to their shareholders:—

"TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

"The directors feel called upon to advert to a portion of the report issued by the committee of the Stock Exchange, with reference to the frauds committed by W. G. Pullinger on the bank.

"The statement of the committee, that the directors have been enabled to realise valuable assets from the information obtained through them must have been made under some misapprehension, as the directors have not received any information of which they were not previously in possession from the committee which led to that result, and they have reason to conclude that the information which was furnished by one member of the Stock Exchange was given before the committee had commenced their investigation.

"The directors have already recovered upwards of £10,000, and are engaged in inquiries which, they trust, may result in recovering a further portion of the funds of the bank.

"The directors are able to assure the public that, after the strictest investigation, their first statement, announcing the total amount of loss which has been sustained, has been found correct within £54, and that no other deficiency exists in any department. They have been engaged in a close examination of the system of cheques existing in the bank, and have in some departments introduced others, which, they trust, will prove effectual safeguards against any repetition of fraud.

"The proprietors will also learn with satisfaction that the loss which has been suffered has not affected the general business of the bank, while the number of proprietors has increased from 1,052 to 1,151 since the 19th of April, being an addition of 99 partners.

"The directors consider that the general meeting will afford the most suitable opportunity for noticing some other statements in the report of the Stock Exchange Committee, in the accuracy of which they cannot acquiesce. The directors will then be prepared to give such full information on these and other points as they have reason to anticipate will prove satisfactory to the proprietors.—(By order of the Court of Directors)

"H. NEWMARCH, Secretary.

"2, Prince's-street, Mansion House, June 8."

THE WEATHER.

The rain with slight intermission still continues to the chagrin of pleasure seekers, and the many who naturally expect summer weather in the month of June. Yesterday the morning was bright and sunny and there was eveey indiction of the day being fine, but about noon heavy rain began to descend, which almost deluged the streets. Its advent was announced by loud peals of thunder accompanied by occasional flashes of lightning which continued at intervals until near 4 o'clock. The husbandman certainly cannot now complain of the want of moisture for the lands, but rather his wonted complaint is reversed. Certainly, non-agriculturalists are of opinion that a slight cessation of rain would be advantageous.

STATE OF THE WEATHER IN THE PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, June 9th.

We were surprised on the evening of yesterday by the sudden visitation of a storm, which, during its continuance, was of a most violent nature. The sky was hung with heavy black clouds, which seemed to touch the tops of the houses, and a most tremendous dash of rain ensued. Lightning and thunder of fearful intensity followed, and in a short time the town was completely flooded. Streams flowed deeply on either side of the streets, the openings in the sewers being insufficient for the body of water passing over them. I am happy to say I have heard of no accident occurring here, which appears almost incredible from the violent convulsions with which the elements were seized.

(FROM THE WESTERN STAR.)

The weather for the last ten days has been rather moist and changeable. Farmers are more than satisfied with the quantity of rain which has fallen and now look for dry weather. The sowing of green crops has been considerably retarded, but a large breadth will yet be got in, as is indicated by the run on superphosphates and other artificial manures.

(FROM THE GALWAY PRESS.)

The rural districts never presented a more blooming appearance. The meadows are mantled with the most luxuriant greensward. The warm sunshine of to-day succeeding the prodigious rains of yesterday, have had a magical effect on the crops, which wave in every direction with the blooming promise of an abundant harvest. The farmers are full of hope, and their fields full of vegetation. According to the almanac we are in the midst of summer, but the alternation of fresh showers and transient sunshine, is calculated to impress us with the belief that we are still in the midst of spring.

AUSTRALIA.

TRADE COMBINATION IN VICTORIA.—The mining, trading, landed, and agricultural interests are now fully sensible of the evils inflicted upon this colony by the selfish combinations of the trades under their system of unions. The members of the unions, though for ever spouting for the settlement of the people on the lands and for the development of our resources, in themselves offer the greatest obstacle to such a desired consummation. By their attempts at coercion of employers, in order to keep up a fictitious rate of wages, they paralyse the development of our prosperity on a sure basis; and I am certain that we shall halt and shake in our operations until the introduction of skilled labour shall be in proportion to our requirements and to the influx of other classes.—*Argus.*

THE PHŒNIX PARK.—A bill has been brought in to the House of Commons by Mr. Cowper and Mr. Clive to vest the management of the Phœnix Park in the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Anna Maria Doyle, 60 years of age, died suddenly yesterday morning, from an attack of apoplexy, at her lodgings, Wellington-street. An inquest will be held this day.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT OF THE GALWAY MILITIA.—Are the authorities unable to keep the militia in order? On their embodiment we may reasonably look forward to a series of fights and skirmishes, not a few of them with the constabulary. The pent-up vengeance of the previous year against the officers of the peace, who, in the discharge of their duty, may have arrested some of them, is sure to be indiscriminately awarded to every member of the force who is so unfortunate as to cross the path of one of these scoundrels, while in a state of intoxication. At night they sally through the town, and many a policeman receives a severe blow from them as they pass without any hope of retaliation. On Wednesday night one of those bravoes kept a militia picquet of some twenty men at bay, after having beaten a policeman. The policeman was very much cut, and the ruffian who assaulted him only desisted on the appearance of the picquet. He was immediately pursued, but he got into an entry, and there, with his back to a wall, and belt in hand, he defied the whole picquet, swearing that he would kill the first man that attempted to arrest him. He at length got off, the picquet following him, but he was not captured. Last week also one of them, in a state of intoxication, so annoyed the Rev. William Adair that he had to seek refuge in a shop. Some militiamen were appealed to by the rev. gentleman, but they did not interfere. In fact, a "reign of terror" exists, and people who value their personal safety seldom venture out after nightfall, except on business. It is really too bad that the constabulary and the public at large must be subjected to such treatment. The police are public officers in the discharge of a public duty, and they must be protected. We think no militiaman should be allowed outside the barrack-gates with his belt on. Such an order might prevent a great deal of mischief.—*Galway Express.*

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.—Mr. Punch, to take the House on the question, whether there would be any proceeding whatever, unless some precedent had been originally created at some time or other; and what constitutional objection there can possibly be to the creation of a rational precedent now?

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Lieutenant-Governor opened the second session of the second Parliament on the 27th of April last in a long speech. He commenced by stating that the progress of the colony had been unchecked since the House of Assembly separated last year, notwithstanding the severe drought which had so long prevailed. The fact that the exportation of wool last year exceeded that of the preceding year by 2,500,000lb., having risen from 16,981,000lb. in 1858 to 19,490,000lb. in 1859, proved the great capabilities of the colony for the production of the valuable material. After referring to the mildew which had taken place in the vineyards the Lieutenant-Governor said that the state of the borders of the colony, and beyond them, had not materially changed, but it was necessary to exercise continued vigilance in regard to the Caffres. After stating that the progress and working of the system of emigration from Europe to the colony had been most satisfactory the Lieutenant-Governor referred to various works which were in progress. There had also been a survey of the railway line projected between Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth, and a correspondence had taken place in reference to the establishment of telegraphs. The revenue of the past year had considerably improved, and the social position of the colony was satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor, in conclusion, stated that during his short tenure of office he should pursue the same enlightened policy as that adopted by Sir George Grey, and remarked that the colony had been the first to set the example of the volunteer movement which had spread so rapidly and so widely throughout England.

Mr. Humphreys Brown, formerly of the Royal British Bank and Exchange, M.P. for Tewkesbury, died on Wednesday.

A French loan of £40,000,000 sterling is spoken of as probable.

Sporting.

DUBLIN FOOT RACES.

The above races, which were to have taken place on Friday last, have, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, been postponed to Saturday next, the 16th. A military band will attend, and nothing will be required but fine weather to ensure an excellent day's sport.

IRISH MODEL YACHT CLUB.

Entries for match of yachts of the 2nd class, viz., from 10 to 15 tons, belonging to members of the club, and manned and steered by them or their sons, one paid hand only allowed in each boat, postponed from Saturday, 2nd June, to Tuesday, 11th June. To start at half-past two o'clock.

Station.	Name.	Tons.	Owner	Flag.
1	Flirt,	10¼	Walter Boyd, Esq.,	White.
2	Blue Jacket,	10¼	E. J. Bolton, Esq.,	Tricolor
3	Gipsey,	12	John Eyre, Esq.,	Blue and White stripes, horizontal.
4	Ida,	10¼	James A. Lyle, Esq.,	Red, with white Maltese cross.
5	Virago,	10¼	Captain Byrne,	White and blue cross.

A vote of thanks has been passed, *una voce*, by the Claremorris guardians to Mr. Bourke, P.L.I., for his courteous and gentlemanlike demeanour during his connection with that district.

FREEMASONRY.—The drawing for the Master Mason's jewel, collar, sash, and apron, in aid of the new Masonic Hall, Skibbereen, is to take place on Thursday, 2nd of August.

BOOTERSTOWN SCHOOLHOUSE.—A meeting in behalf of the Claremont Association for deaf and dumb will be held (God willing), in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, on to-morrow (Tuesday), at one o'clock, when a deputation from the society and three or four of the pupils will attend.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.—It is possible that some of your readers may learn with interest a circumstance, known to the very few persons of which I have been reminded by a review which appeared in a late number of the *Times* upon a volume of "The Duke of Wellington's Civil Correspondence," recently published. On the 15th of October, 1822, the Duke arrived at Verona for the purpose of attending the Congress then assembled. Two or three days later—I believe it was on the 18th of October—the Duke met his brother plenipotentiaries at a morning conference, and I had the honour of accompanying him to the place of meeting. As we walked there his grace spoke very openly of the business with which at the time public attention was engrossed. "It is clear," he said, "that these gentlemen have made up their minds—it is evident that they intend to sanction the march of the French army upon Spain." I expressed in a few words my hope that the Duke would find means to prevent a resolution so hazardous from being carried into execution. "You may be sure," his Grace replied, "that I shall do what I can to prevent it, but I foresee that all opposition will be unavailing." "There was a man," the Duke continued, "who probably would have been listened to; Lord Castlereagh, with the influence which he possessed, would, I believe, have been able to stop them here. I am persuaded that no one now living would succeed in doing so." It may, I think, be held that this testimony so freely borne was alike honourable to our great Duke and to the memory of the statesman whose premature death he so sincerely lamented.—*Letter from Sir J. H. Seymour.*

FRANCE.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The *Cologne Gazette* asserts that the Queen-mother Theresa, the Austrian, has been formally requested to withdraw from Naples by her son, and her future residence at the Schloss of Weilberg, near Vienna, is announced in a letter from that capital (June 3). Twelve transports have left Naples in tow of steamers to embark the garrison late of Palermo, in pursuance of the capitulation; 479 wounded have already landed and been sent on to Caserta and Capua. Prince Ischilella was to leave Naples on the 2nd June on a mission to Paris with Prince Ottojano. The number of men in Fort Castellamar put *hors de combat* is near 2,000. The corps of *Doganieri* (coast guard) has gone over to Garibaldi.

The "Independance Belge" was kept back to a late hour this afternoon, on account of the abstract it gave from Genoa of a new Mazzini manifesto. This Utopian theorist, the marplot of all Italian efforts in any right direction, could not exhibit his cloven foot at a more critical moment, even if paid for the job by young Bomba. Happily he is long since discarded as a guide and disowned as a leader. Of course, that fact has never been fairly got into his head (it required a surgical operation to get a joke into Sydney Smith's Scotchman), neither has Smith O'Brien found out yet his real position; Wat Tyler's thick skull would have carried his fancied leadership of England to the grave, had it not been cracked by a Lord Mayor's cudgel—*Domine dirige nos!*

The departure of Col. de Medici, with his division of 800 Alpine hunters to reinforce the patriot army, was effectuated at Genoa, without it being possible for any civic official or Government functionary to oppose resistance; it was known that if troops had been marched down to the mole of embarcation to stop the shipment of these auxiliaries, the soldiers would have commenced going on board themselves.

Alexander Dumas has set sail in his newly-purchased barque from Marseilles to look after the subject of his new biographic romance; Polybius went to Sicily with Scipio!

The "Gazette de France" prints a letter from Bologna (1st June). The writer informs us that Rosolino Pilo, who was killed at the battle of Calatafimi, had in April been put under arrest, by order of Farini, in that city, to keep him from making a foray into the Marches of Ancona. The fortifications round the capital of Romagna are described as progressing, and much lamentation is made about some pleasure grounds and villas interfered with; of course, the wholesale destruction, after pillage, of all the residences in a circuit of four miles round Palermo was a legitimate proceeding in the estimate of Legitimists. Complaint is made of Austrian drunkenness at Ancona, and also of the obstinate refusal of decent families to let foreign officers cross their thresholds.

The "Union," morning organ of the same party, prints a letter from Rome (June 2nd), with, among other statements, the following painful report:—"La sante du Cardinal Wiseman inspire les plus graves inquietudes: apres divers tems d'arrett dans sa maladie des rechutes succederent enlevant tout espoir de guerison." Prince Jerome has weathered the late attack of congestion of the brain, with paralysis, but Admiral Parceval Duchesnes, who commanded the squadron of the combined fleet in the Baltic, is in a state pronounced hopeless.

Commodore Nourry de Ronciere is with a small division cruizing off the Piræus, and the crew of one of his ships is busy excavating the site of the temple at Elusis.

I already adverted to the Sultan's request that the French flag should not float farther north off Thessaly, or in the Ionian or Ægean waters, in consequence of existing fermentation in Macedonia, and the whole interior of European Turkey.

Greece and Sicily have old links of connection. When the Norman, Robert Guiscard, had consolidated his throne at Monreale over Palermo, he ended his venturous career by filibustering into the Peloponessus. At that period (1084) Sicily involved masterdom over the mainland provinces, and he was Duke of Apulia, of Calabria of Amalfi, of Salerno, and of the Marches of Ancona, the town of Naples being at that time of comparative unimportance. Twice excommunicated by Hildebrand, he was finally invested by that Pope with the domains of the dukedom—in which document Gregory VII. says that, in return for Peter's pence, he puts up with his ruling Fermo and Ancona "*patienter sustineo*" (1080); the Norman has found a fitting successor in the present occupant of Palermo.

The latest news is the safe landing of 1,000 volunteers, who have crossed from Cagliari, in Sardinia, to Marsala. This is but an instalment of the general rush from the Italian ports, wherever the tricolour floats.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE JUNE 5.

This day had audience of her Majesty:

The Prince Jules and the Prince John of Schleswick-Holstein-Glucksbourg. Their Serene Highnesses were accompanied by the Count de Bernstorff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia.

To which audience their Serene Highnesses were introduced by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 6.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard Cowell as Consul at Gibraltar, for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Clegg, as Consul, and of Mr. Charles Leigh Clare, as Vice-Consul, at Manchester; of Mr. T. W. Fox, jun., as Consul at Plymouth; of Mr. A. Lloyd Fox, as Consul at Falmouth; and of Mr. William Hilligrew, Wait as Consul at Bristol, for the Republic of Liberia.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS YESTERDAY (FRIDAY).

Assistant-Paymaster—Thomas Waterford, to the Monarch. Assistant-Surgeon—Duncan M'N. Johnston, to the Bulldog. Acting First-Class Assistant Engineer—William Robinson, to the Bulldog. George C. Scholes, to the Barracouta. Acting Second-Class Assistant Engineer—Alexander Clarke, to the Bulldog. William Thomas (promoted), to the Leopard. Third-Class Assistant Engineer—William M. Taylor, to the Baracouta; Matthew Litt, to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Myrtle; Acting Third-Class Assistant Engineer—Henry F. Starugnall, to the Baracouta; Joseph Firth, to the Bulldog.

CO. CARLOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WOOL TRADE—IMPORTANT REQUISITION.—The gentry, farmers, and wool growers generally of this county have addressed the following requisition to John Lecky Watson, Esq., High Sheriff:—"We, the undersigned, request you will call a meeting of the wool-growers in your bailiwick, to take into consideration the illegality of buying or selling wool by a weight two pounds heavier than a stone, viz.: 16lbs. and deduction for beamage and trett." In pursuance of the above requisition, the High Sheriff has convened a county meeting for Thursday next, the 14th instant, to be held in the Court-house, Carlow, at the hour of one o'clock.

SLANE, CO. MEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Friday, June 8.

The above fair was postponed till to-day, in consequence of the Navan fair falling upon Monday last. The show of stock was large, and the quality in general good, such description meeting demand, whilst those of an inferior quality were returned unsold. Beef (brought from 6d to 8d, according to description. There was a very good show of dairy cattle, and springers, which were readily disposed of at from £11 to £15 each; stores brought from £6 to £14 each, according to age and quality, and strippers, of which there was a good show, sold well; dry cattle brought from £7 to £10 each; yearling calves brought from £3 10s to £6 and £7, where this quality was superior. Pigs—In this department a large and varied stock was exhibited, for which there were numerous competitors; bacon was a shade up; store pigs brought from £1 15s to £2 10s; slips from £1 to £1 10s each; weanlings from 17s 6d to 27s 6d, and sucklings form 10s upwards. Sheep—This department was very well supplied; good wedders brought from 55s to 65s each; ewes from 45s to 55s; wedder mutton rated at from 8½d to 9d; ewe at 8d per lb. There was a good fair of lambs, and a demand. There was a small fair of horses, those exhibited were of the most inferior description of hacks, which were disposed of at an adequate figure.

I re-open to say a row has taken place in the house of M'Quade, a publican. Five fellows have been arrested by the police, but not until they had severely injured a number of persons.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather still continues very unsettled. The constant rain which fell during last week has left the streets covered with mud, and in a very unpleasant condition. The crops, however, are progressing favourably, and grass presents such an appearance as gives a guarantee that there will be little scarcity of hay next year. Yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Kingstown was visited by a very heavy thunderstorm, which lasted for more than an hour, during which time the lightning flashed vividly, and the rain fell in torrents. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, visitors are daily arriving in Kingstown, and the lodgings and furnished houses are rapidly becoming occupied; and although the summer season may commence somewhat later this year than usual, yet it promises to be fully as successful for the inhabitants of Kingstown as any previous year.

The Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness will visit Kingstown during the week, and will preach in the Rev. Denham Smith's Church on Thursday next, the 14th inst.

Yesterday, James Caulfield, Esq., delivered a lecture in the Temperance Hall, Kingstown, on the "Divine importance and enlightening progress of Catholicity." There was a good attendance. The proceeds arising from the sale of admission tickets is to be handed over to the St. Vincent De Paul Society.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench; there was no case of public interest before the court, which adjourned at the usual hour.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM TERRACE.—The following were amongst the latest departures:—Honorable Colonel Bernard, M.P.; F. Wayham, Esq.; J. Burton, Esq. The following are still sojourning in the hotel:—Mrs and Miss Ross, N. T. Thompson Esq., and Mrs. Thompson; R. Woodlett, Esq., and the Misses Woodlett; Quinton Fleming, Esq.; J. H. Fox, Esq.; George Daniel Esq.; John Meehan, Esq.; James Manwaling, Esq.; H. Matthresen, Esq.; P. Grehan, Esq., and Master Grehan; Rev. F. Suffield, and Dr. Russell, Mrs. and Master Darley, Mrs. and the Misses Brabazon, Mrs. and Miss Murray; Rev. H. G. Gamble, Rev. S. S. England, Rev. G. Wilkins; and John Swan, Esq.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

SICILY.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a despatch received from Naples, yesterday evening, spoke of a prolongation of the armistice having been agreed upon at Palermo, but did say for what period.

The French Government has decided on sending more ships on to the Neapolitan stations, in order to take on board French subjects, who number 2,000 persons in that capital.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following semi-official announcement:—The despatches which have reached us from Sicily give the state of affairs thus—the armistice which expired on the 8th instant at noon is prolonged. The great powers appear to have come to the agreement, on the one hand, to demand that hostilities should not be renewed; on the other hand, to lay down in principle the non-intervention of Europe between the King of Naples and Sicily.

Another despatch says, Garibaldi is installed at the Palace of the Senate, and has constituted a Ministry, appointed a Governor for the city and the province, ordered an extraordinary levy, and adopted a series of measures with a view to the energetic continuance of the war. He had decreed exceedingly stringent measures for the security of the inhabitants of Palermo, and had announced in a proclamation that the severest punishment would be inflicted on any person found guilty of robbery or assassination, under any circumstances whatever.

TURIN, JUNE 8TH.—Advices from Messina and Palermo to the 4th state Garibaldi had issued decrees for the organisation of the Sicilians. The Royal troops, to the number of 15,000, still occupy their positions in Palermo. Many desertions were taking place from the ranks. Orders had been sent to all the garrisons of Sicily to concentrate at Messina, where entrenchments will be formed. Catania had been bombarded and pillaged. A strict blockade existed between Calabria and Sicily.

NAPLES, JUNE 6TH.—The King has agreed to the capitulation, according to which part of the Neapolitan troops would embark for Naples, and part for Messina. It is not known whether Garibaldi will accept this capitulation.

CAPITULATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from an authentic source:—

TURIN, JUNE 9TH, 5.20 A.M.—General Latizia, on his return from Naples, capitulated on the 6th to Garibaldi, his troops to embark with arms and baggage. They are to encamp till their embarkation on Monte Pelligrino. The fort of Castellamare has been placed in the keeping of the English admiral until the evacuation has been effected.

CORK PAPAL TRIBUTE.

The Papal tribute for the diocese of Cork amounts altogether to £4,142 17s. 8d.—*Cork Herald.*

DESPATCH OF FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR TO NAPLES.

PARIS, JUNE 9.—It is stated that other French vessels have been despatched to Naples.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, JUNE 9TH.—The *Weiner Zeitung* of to-day contains a decree ordering that the Stadtholdership of Hungary shall come into effect on the 1st July next, at which period the five existing departments of the Central Government which were entrusted with the administration of Hungary will be abolished. Another decree suspends the district authorities of Moravia and the provincial Government of Trapani. Silesia is to be subordinate to the Stadtholdership of Moravia, but the provincial representation will be maintained.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 8.—Senor Merry, formerly Spanish Envoy in the Brazils, has been appointed Ambassador of Spain, in Morocco. Senores Biancodel and Vals, of the Progressista party, have proposed amendments to the addresses in reference to the questions concerning the amnesty, and the law decreeing the banishment of the family of Don Carlos.

POLITICAL CRISIS.

The *Daily News* says that a few evenings wasted, as Monday and Thursday last have been, and another similar debate terminated by such a speech from Lord Palmerston, the party responsibility of stopping the Reform Bill, will be so publicly fixed upon the Opposition that Ministers may bring the matter to a very short and speedy issue. The present Parliament is not of their calling, and if its authors will persist in compassing its premature death they must abide its consequences.

The *Star* says that, of course, a Ministerial defeat at two in the morning means a Ministerial statement at half-past four in the afternoon, but the majority of twenty-one does not represent the maximum of support which ministers may hope to receive in persevering with the Reform Bill. There were about sixty-seven Liberals against sixty-two Conservatives. There voted for the adjournment seventeen professed Liberals, against seven professed Conservatives. The pressure of their constituents may tell on some of these Liberals.

The *Times* suggests a compromise on the Reform question, as there is so wonderful an unanimity on the subject, all being indifferent to it. It is a pity the thing cannot be settled by compromise. Surely, Lord John, who has sacrificed so much, and who now appears with only a fraction of his former Bill, will be ready to sacrifice more if public duty required it. Something has been said of an intermediate qualification, that all sides might be content with.

THE UNION BANK.

The directors of the Union Bank have issued a circular, in which they deny that they recovered any amount of the money of which the Bank was defrauded by Pullinger through information obtained from the Committee of the Stock Exchange. They have recovered from other information about £10,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Horse Guards have decided that the Infantry reinforcements under orders for India shall be furnished with a light drab suit of clothing, fit for wear in India.

The acceptances of Messrs. C. Barnoulli, merchants in the Levant Trade, were returned a few days ago.

The impression still exists in the city that a Russian loan of about 8,000,000 sterling is impending.

It is reported that the colonelcy of the Fusilier Guards will be conferred on Lord Clyde.

THE LASH.—In accordance with garrison orders, the officers and men of the Depot Brigade Royal Artillery, Woolwich, the whole of the prisoners who had been confined in the cells for various offences, marched to the riding-school at six o'clock on Friday morning to witness the infliction of fifty lashes upon Joseph Jolliffe, a private of the 3rd battalion of the Military Train Corps. The prisoner had been tried by a garrison court martial held at the Royal Artillery mess-room, and presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, C.B., the commanding officer of the 2nd battalion Military Train Corps. The evidence proved that whilst in confinement for being absent without leave the prisoner refused to perform the usual drill, alleging that his foot was disabled. A regimental surgeon found this statement to be false; and the court found the prisoner guilty of insubordination, and sentenced him to fifty lashes. The approaches to the riding-school were guarded by a number of non-commissioned officers, and at six o'clock, the prisoner's sentence having been read over, he was stripped, and his hands and feet bound to the triangle, an assistant-surgeon from the hospital being present to watch the punishment, the full amount of which was administered by two stout drummers. During the first few strokes of the cat the prisoner exhibited his intense suffering by the most frightful contortions; but subsequently, notwithstanding the laceration he received, the physical pain appeared gradually to become less, and when the last lash was given he shouted out "Domino!" amidst roars of laughter from the soldiers present. The prisoner was then conveyed to the hospital, to be placed under medical treatment.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

NAPLES, June 1.—During the whole of yesterday there was a great movement in the arsenal, and great agitation amongst the people. Several steamers and sailing vessels left for Palermo with provisions and ammunition, and the Saetta and Electrico came in; the former brought up General Letizia, who had been present at the conference with Garibaldi on board the Hannibal. He was with the King during a great part of the morning. The Electrico brought up, it is said, 400, wounded men; there were certainly a great number and they were taken off to their friends or the hospitals in an unusually ostentatious way. The Government has been at its old tricks to-day, fabricating an advantage, raising the Five per Cents. ½. We are looking out, therefore, for some great victory obtained by Garibaldi. The scenes which were witnessed yesterday and this morning in front of the arsenal and the marine barracks—men, women, and children were crowded around them to watch the sufferers as they were carried off in carriages or in litters, and tears flowed in abundance—such scenes will produce their results, and, though there may be no organised outbreak, passion and indignation may lead to the same consequences.

Our city is full of reports of desertion, and indeed the air is so full of canards that one can scarcely see the light. There is, certainly, great consternation among the Government party, and, judging from the reports of loyalist victories which were rife on the Bourse yesterday, I am disposed to think that the Government has received its *coup de grace*. A French steamer, however, heaves in view now (near mid-day), and before post time I hope to send you more precise information. Meantime, from official and merchants' letters, I add the following details to what I communicated in my last letter. The bombardment of Palermo was conducted with a savage ferocity and perseverance worthy of the spirit which prevailed 200 years since, but perfectly in harmony with the spirit of this Government. Remonstrances had been made against the act, but all to no use; the work of ruin went on, and I have a painful list of losses to record. Many palaces and houses and some of the most beautiful churches have been destroyed. Amongst them are named the convent of Santa Catarina; the palace of Prince Carini, nearly new; the Palace Pantelleria, in which was a large quantity of Swiss merchandise; altogether sixty houses are reported as ruined, and 150 persons destroyed. Entire families, I am told, were buried beneath the ruins of the old or slightly built houses. The Capri and Amalfi, I told you, had arrived with German troops (those curses of this land) in the midst of the conflict, and there was some hesitation as to what should be done with them. For upwards of 24 hours they remained on board, and were taken in the direction of Termini, but on the 30th they were disembarked at the citadel (Castellamare). On the 30th, the columns which had been sent in pursuit of Garibaldi, and had been deluded by him, returned to Palermo in such a state that it was easy to see that they had suffered great losses. Amongst them was the 3rd battalion of foreign troops, and Italy must never forget that amongst her most persevering enemies are the troops of the double-headed eagle. Intermingled with them are 300 Swiss, who took service after their regiments were broken up last year. There was a conference on board the Hannibal on the 30th between Garibaldi and Colonel Turr on one part, and Generals Lanza and Letizia on the other; and, though no positive information had been received as to the object and result of this conference, it was conjectured that it was only to arrange an armistice for disposing of the dead and wounded. I must inform you that the conference took place at the request of the Neapolitan authorities, that an armistice had been agreed upon twice and in each case infamously violated.

Orders for sending off fresh artillery and ammunition to Palermo were countermanded yesterday, and a great number of sailing vessels were chartered and sent off during the night—it is supposed to take off the wounded and the troops.

By the French steamer which has just come in I have received intelligence up to June 1, inclusive. The armistice had been prolonged till mid-day of the 3rd, at the earnest request of the Neapolitans. Very great damage has been done to the town, and the loss of property in the Cassaro is "something awful" so that it is expected that all the shops in this principal street will fail. Garibaldi had got hold of fifty barrels of saltpetre, in some warehouse, which was a godsend. It was said on board of one of the stemers, on the 31st, at Palermo, that Messina had been bombarded, but no direct intelligence had been received. It was thought that the Neapolitans had had enough of fighting; nevertheless, if Letizia returned empty handed, it was conjectured that there would be more fighting and that of much fiercer description.

Nothing had transpired at Palermo as to what took place on board the Hannibal during the conference, but the public say that Letizia's pretensions were so preposterous that nothing could be attended to. A great number of the wounded soldiers were sent off on May 31 in sailing vessels towed by steamers. There is no lack of fighting Sicilians, and this the troops are well aware of, and it was believed that the Royalists would be well pleased to have done with it.

General Letizia left last night with sealed orders. I believe that the diplomatic conference which met on Wednesday evening was at the request of the Neapolitan Government. Advice and assistance were requested, and the answer returned was, "No instructions!" My own opinion is that the Neapolitan Government, both here and at Palermo, has one only object in view, which is to gain time and to await the chapter of accidents. It is an old policy, well understood here; let us only hope that England and France will hold together, and foreign intrigues will be of no avail. Ignoring the thousand reports which are afloat, I may mention as an important fact that the clergy of Palermo blessed the barricades, and that many of them are fighting together with the insurgents.

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Evening.

Garibaldi finds himself quite at home at Palermo; is surrounded by the leading men of the island, is organising the various departments of public service, and, with a flourishing exchequer and commissariat, can afford to keep the garrison cooped up in Castellamare from perishing by starvation. The arrangements for convoking a native Parliament in the capital are in progress, it being found, on conferring with the leaders of Sicily, that under the annexation and sceptre of the Italian King it will be still requisite to preserve a local representative assembly.

The Utile steamer has returned to Genoa, after discharging her cargo of firelocks and powder at Marsala, for a fresh consignment of dry goods to the same port. On the 5th and 6th of June more vessels left Genoa, with armed men, in open day.

The State Council sits permanently at Naples, and the various shifts proposed for staving off the evil day are too numerous for record. I hope you corrected the term *-mother*, applied to the departure of the Dowager Queen. This Austrian is but *step*-mother to the young King, who is son of Carlo Alberto's sister.

We find it strange that Transatlantic people coolly apply to negro slavery the euphonious name of a "great domestic institution," but Bourbonite impudence at Naples has actually registered in a law document extant here in Paris the bombarding of cities as a regular incident to be calculated among the natural attributes and duties of kingcraft in those diggings. The contractor for supplying gas and laying down the pipes at Palermo shows to any student of Lazzarone conveyancing the clause in his stipulations with Bomba and Son, by which he is debarred from making claim on the Crown for any damage arising from either Etna or Vesuvius or the *regular* bombardment of either Naples, Palermo, Messina, or Catania, in all which cities he undertakes to erect gas-works, subject to that casualty.

The Sicilian capital, with nigh 200,000 inhabitants, has gone through this ordeal as naturally as if it were the small-pox, only the marks left were on a larger scale. The houses totally destroyed are over 60, from under the ruins of which 150 corpses already have been dug out. The Palazzo Pantellaria was a large storehouse, where Swiss merchandise lay piled up in large quantities, all of which is burnt; Prince Carini's newly built palace has been fired, which, as he is one of Bomba's Cabinet Ministers, is very lamentable. The large convent nunnery school of Santa Caterina is utterly destroyed. This is all we know yet from the scene of wanton conflagration, and the last account, *via* Naples, 3d June, after describing the extent and efficiency of the barricades all over the city, adds that everywhere the clergy were in attendance to pronounce a blessing on these street ramparts and on the citizens who manned them.

Lanza was, at first, reluctant to do this horrid work, and had proposed to the Court a plan of withdrawal (when the capture of the city was an accomplished fact), pledging himself to march off with artillery along the sea-coast, and fight his way over the road to Messina. His scheme was to lead his 25,000 men as far as Cape Rasigelbi, near Cefalu (which is in the hands of the people), and thence to make for the hills of Ciselba, between Mistrelia and St. Marco, where he could effect a junction with the corps of General Russo, now holding that pass with troops from Messina. Sanguinary commands were sent in reply, and the result is that the garrison is in a rat-trap, and must leave at least its tail behind.—(*Globe Correspondent.*)

SPANISH PRISONERS AMONGST THE MOORS.—The "Courrier de Bayonne" publishes a statement of sixteen Spanish prisoners who were brought back to Tetuan by the Moors after the conclusion of peace. According to the account they give of their captivity, they were treated with the most horrible cruelty, owing to the conduct of one of them, named Carrangue, a volunteer in the Basque battalion, who turned traitor to his country and his faith.—"This wretch," says the "Courier," "was the most bitter enemy of the other prisoners. It was he who excited the fanaticism and ferocity of the Moors against his countrymen and comrades. One of the horrible means employed by the Moors to act on the feelings of the prisoners was to throw in the midst of them the blood-stained heads of other Christians, which they had brought to Fez as trophies. These unfortunate soldiers were at length set at liberty, and left Fez on the 4th of May. On leaving the city they each received a complete suit of Moorish costume, the announcement of peace having suddenly changed the feelings of their captors. Among the above prisoners was a Captain Rocamora, who lost his reason during his captivity. The interview of this unfortunate man with his mother, who had come from Spain to Tetuan to meet him, was heart-rending, as not the slightest symptom of recognition [illegible] on his part."

[illegible] Fellows of Shrewsbury have passed a law [illegible] shall be allowed a card who has lost [illegible] in a strike or turn-out [illegible]

THE SUBSIDY TO THE GALWAY LINE.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

London, Friday Evening.

At the time when the committee sat with closed doors to consider their report, the public understood that the inquiry had closed as far as subsidies to packet stations were concerned. To-day, however, when the committee reassembled at half-past twelve, the Chairman announced that they had determined to grant the request of Mr. George O'Malley Irwin, who wished to lay some evidence before them in reference to the subsidy.

The following members of the committee were present, Sir James Ferguson, Sir Henry Willoughby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Captain Gladstone, Mr. Baxter, Sir Charles Baring, Mr. Ellice, jun., Colonel Greville, Mr. Hope, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. George O'Malley Irwin was then called and examined. He said that he had brought with him more documents which referred to the Galway contract, and was anxious to read them to the committee. The following document, put in by Mr. Irwin, was then read:—

"Memorandum of Agreement between John Orrell Lever, of Manchester, ship-owner, at present residing at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing-Cross, London, of the one part, and George O'Malley Irwin, residing at the Burlington Hotel, London, and Thomas Knox Holmes, of Abingdon-street, Westminster, on the other part.

"The above parties mutually agree in manner following:—1st. That the said George O'Malley Irwin and Thomas Knox Holmes, on the one part, undertake to use their best efforts, and to exert all their influence, with their friends and others, in order to procure a subsidy from the Government, or from any persons having power to obtain or grant such subsidy from the Government, in favour of the said John Orrell Lever, in the matter of his projected undertaking for establishing steam-boat communication between Galway and America; and, in the event of such subsidy being obtained, the said John Orrell Lever, on the other hand, undertakes to pay to the said George O'Malley Irwin and Thomas Knox Holmes, at the time the same is obtained, the following sum or sums of money: that is to say, if the said subsidy amount to the sum of £172,840 per annum, then the said John Orrell Lever shall pay to the said George O'Malley Irwin and Thomas Knox Holmes the sum of £10,000, in full discharge and satisfaction of all claims in respect of this undertaking, whether the said subsidy be for one or more years; but, should the said subsidy be more or less than £172,840 per annum, either for a weekly or other periodical service, then it is agreed that the said John Orrell Lever shall pay to the said George O'Malley Irwin and the said Thomrs Knox Holmes a sum of money in the relative proportion which £10,000 bears to £172,840. Lastly, it is agreed between the said parties that, in case the said John Orrell Lever shall at any time part with or assign his interest in said undertaking to a company or otherwise, that the agreement hereby entered into shall be equally binding upon him as though he still retained such interest; and both parties hereby agree that the sum stipulated to be paid aforesaid shall be paid to the said George O'Malley Irwin and Thomas Knox Holmes, or either of them, on their joint receipt in writing.

"Witness the hands of the several parties hereto.

"At London, 2nd June, 1858.

"JOHN ORRELL LEVER.
"GEORGE O'MALLEY IRWIN.
"THOMAS KNOX HOLMES.

"Witness to the three signatures,
"HENRY BAKER."

Mr Irwin then handed in the following documentt, which the shorthand writer read—

"Memorandum of agreement between John Orrell Lever (as above) George O'Malley Irwin (residence as before) on the one part, and Thomas Knox Holmes, of Abingdon-street, Westminster, on the other part.

"The above parties mutually agree in manner following:—First the said George O'Malley Irwin and Thomas Knox Holmes undertake to use their efforts and to exert all their influence with their friends and others in order to procure a subsidy or subscription from the Government or the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland, or any person or persons having the power to obtain or grant such subsidy from the Midland Great Western Railway Company, or the Government, in favour of the said John Orrell Lever, in the matter of his projected undertaking of starting the Indian Empire steam vessel, or any other vessel he may select in an experimental trip from Galway to America and back; and in the event of such subsidy or subscription being obtained the said John Orrell Lever on the one hand undertakes to pay to them the said George O'Malley Irwin and the said Thomas Knox Holmes at the time same is obtained, the following sums of money that is to say—if such subsidy or subscription shall amount to £3000, the sum of £100; if to £3,500, £150; if to £4,000, £250; if to £4,500, £350; if to £5,500, £650; if to £6,000, £850; and £1,000, if above £6000; and both parties hereby agree that the said sum or sums stipulated to be paid as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said George O'Malley Irwin and Thomas Knox Holmes, or either of them, on their joint receipt in writing. And lastly, it is agreed between the said parties that in case the said John Orrell Lever shall at any time part with or assign his interest in said undertaking to a company or otherwise, the agreement hereby entered into shall be equally binding upon him as though he still retained such interest.

"Witness the hands of the several parties hereto.

"At London, 2nd June, 1858.

"JOHN ORRELL LEVER.
"GEORGE O'MALLEY IRWIN.
"THOMAS HOLMES.

"Witness to the three signatures,
"HENRY BAKER."

The Chairman—Have you received any payment on account of these agreements?

Witness—I have not, but I think that Mr. Holmes has. I caused a writ to be served upon Mr. Lever by the advice of my counsel, and I expected that the case would have come before the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Holmes was my co-plaintiff, and promised to go on with it. I subpœnaed Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, Secretary to the Treasury, to attend and give evidence. The trial was fixed for the 4th January, but the evening preceding I found that the trial was not to go on. I had an interview with Mr. Holmes in consequence, and said to him that I heard there was a reference to a barrister. He said there was, and that he had not been paid. The demand we make is for the sum of £5,360.

The Chairman asked what defence was raised?

Witness—The general issue and a plea of fraud. The charge of fraud is founded upon misrepresentations made by us as to our influence; but these pleas are not true. I neither was guilty of fraud nor countenanced any.

The Chairman asked what influence Mr. Irwin undertook to use with the Government?

Witness—I undertook to use my best exertions to procure the subsidies. I knew Baron Rothschild, Sir J. Duke, Messrs Peabody, Scholfield, and other gentlemen in the commercial world. I introduced Mr. Lever to the gentlemen through whose influence he obtained the contract. He is indebted to me for his present position. I introduced Mr. Lever to Lord Clancarty, who is my personal friend; to the Duke of Liensler; to Baron Rothschild; to Mr. Penbridge. I was determined from the first that none but leading men should enter into the matter. (Laughter.) Had not three signed the memorial the Government would never have consented to grant the contract. I induced my personal friend, Mr. George Hamilton, to receive a deputation on the subject, in which I got the Marquis of Clanricarde, Colonel French, and many others, to join. These gentlemen knew nothing about Mr. Lever. When I first became acquainted with him, he was engaged in the corn trade in Hanging Ditch, in Manchester, and acted as agent of a transport ship, in which my cousin, a military man, went abroad. I met Mr. Lever on board this vessel at Gravesend, where he was attending to his duties. He there spoke to me about starting a vessel from Galway. Mr. Knox Holmes is a cousin of mine; I introduced him to Mr. Lever at Southampton, where I brought my cousin down to view the Indian Empire.

The Chairman asked witness whether he used any influence with the Government, or with members of Parliament, to procure the subsidy?

Witness—Yes. I drew up some of the memorials, which distinguished people signed, and which were given in evidence to the committee. (Laughter.)

To Sir Stafford Northcote—The agreements which I have just read speak for themselves, and show the nature of the influence which I was to use toward obtaining the subsidy. I went to the Irish Office, to the Post-office, and the Admiralty, about it.

Sir Stafford Northcote—Did you, in consequence of your agreement with Mr. Lever, take steps to bring the matter of the trial trip of the Indian Empire before the Postmaster-General, Lord Colchester?

Witness—I followed up the steps previously taken.

Sir S. Northcote—Did you not know that several days before the date of the agreement the Government had decided on sending out a mail to America in the Indian Empire? The date of the official announcement of this decision was 28th May.

Witness—Yes. I went to the Post-office about it before the 28th.

Sir S. Northcote—So that you took the steps to obtain the subsidy before the agreement was signed.

Witness—Some before and some afterwards.

Sir S. Northcote—Mention any afterwards.

Witness—I got many of the memorials signed in Ireland as well as here subsequently.

Sir S. Northcote—You say in a letter handed in "You have arranged a good subsidy?"

Witness—Yes; that with the railway. I went to Mr. Ennis, chairman of the Midland Company, about Lever, and he desired me to bring the Simon Pure with me. (Great laughter.) The company gave Lever £2,000 for the trial trip, and half fares for seven years. This last Mr. Ennis estimated at £20,000.

Sir S. Northcote—You alluded to an interview you had with Lord Naas, at the Irish Office. Then had you known Lord Naas?

Witness—I met him when I was staying at Lord Mayo's (then Mr. Bourke's) house in 1833. I was Deputy-Assistant Barrister for Meath at the time.

Sir S. Northcote—Lord Naas could not have been very old then?

The witness—No, indeed, as I had him on my knee. (Laughter.) I spoke to Lord Derby on the subject of the scheme. I met his lordship on the 10th June in St. James' Park, and walked with him to the Treasury Office.

Sir Stafford Northcote—What object had you in speaking to Lord Derby on the 10th June, when the matter had been settled on the 4th?

Witness—I had some papers about the line in my hand at the time which caused me to speak to the noble lord.

To Mr. Hope—I went up to the noble lord and spoke to him near the Duke of York's column. I renewed my acquaintance with him there. (Great laughter.) The noble earl appointed me to the Deputy Assistant-Barristership at the time when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Hope—Did Lord Derby take you into the Treasury with him?

Witness—No; I walked to the door with his lordship. I remarked to him that it would be well if a wisp could be put in the mouth of some of the Galway chaps. (Great laughter.) I served the scheme very much by the interview which the deputation received for Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Laing—Did you and Mr. Holmes represent to Mr. Lever that you had interest with members of Parliament?

Mr. Irwin—In the sense which I explained above.

To Sir Henry Willoughby—I do not know that Mr. Holmes has been paid by Mr. Lever; but I believe that he is too much a man of the world to stop the action unless it were his interest to do so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Baxter—In fact, did you, Mr. Irwin, do anything more to procure the influence than hawk the papers about from door to door to get signatures to them?

Witness—Yes, I did. I used great tact and judgment in the matter. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Lever was then called upon, and stated in reply to the Chairman, that he had not compared the documents put by Mr. O'Malley Irwin; but that he believed that he had signed some agreement with Mr. Irwin and Mr. Holmes. He did so as Mr. Irwin had represented himself a man of great influence, who was acquainted with Baron Lionell de Rothschild and Mr. Peabody. (Laughter.) Mr. Irwin had stated in his evidence that he was only agent for the owners of transport ships. He (Mr. Lever) was the owner.

The Chairman here read the following portion of Mr. Lever's plea, as defendant in the cause instituted against him in the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. Irwin and Mr. Holmes:—"That he, Mr. George O'Malley Irwin, said that Mr. Thomas Knox Holmes had such an amount of influence, both with Conservative and Liberal Governments, that he could carry any reasonable proposition that he made; and also that the said Thomas Knox Holmes falsely and fraudulently represented to the defendant that he had such influence with the Government, and was in such daily contact with members of Parliament, that any statement which he made would have considerable weight with them, and that the plaintiffs also, in other respects, and by other misrepresentations, deceived the defendant.

Mr. Lever, in reply to the questions of the Chairman, said, that he had put in this plea by way of defence, but that he did not understand much about them; he had only intended to use influence in a fair and honourable manner. He was quite sure that the gentlemen of this committee were not desirous of asking him questions concerning matters in which he was about to be examined next Thursday: he had nothing to conceal.

The Chairman—Did you authorise your solicitor to put the plea on the bill? When you entered into the written agreement with these gentlemen did you expect them to render you assistance in the way mentioned?

Mr. Lever said there was nothing about political influence, directly or indirectly, mentioned by either party.

The Chairman—Did you expect that their influence would be used with the Government?

Mr. Lever—Their influence was to be with the capitalists of London.

Mr. Hope interposed to prevent this examination being proceeded with, as it was not common justice under the circumstances, inasmuch as the case was about to be investigated by one of the courts of law.

Mr. Lever said that he only was desirous of protecting his own interests. He was told by thirty or forty members of Parliament that they had received subpœnaes to attend the trial.

The room was cleared of strangers, and, on the readmission of the public,

The Chairman announced that the committee had come to the decision of not proceeding further with the examination of Mr. Lever whilst the action was pending.

Mr. O'Beirne, clerk to Mr. Lever, was then examined, and said that the trial was still pending. He had always been of opinion that the matter should be referred to arbitration, but Mr. Lever always objected to such a course. He had not arranged the matter with Mr. Holmes, nor had he stated that the case was finally settled.

Mr. Val lance, solicitor for Mr. Lever, said the trial should come on next Thursday. The plea heard by the chairman had been inserted after his head clerk had a consultation with counsel.

Mr. Kelly, head clerk to Mr. Valance, was examined, and stated that he had received a communication from Mr. Lewis, the plaintiff's solicitor, that there had be en an arrangement that the case should be referred to arbitration. As there was not time to arrange the details it was agreed that the case should be held over to the next sittings; but the case must be heard either on Thursday or Friday next. He had spoken about the case to Mr. Lever, who told him that Mr. Irwin had represented himself to be a friend of Baron Rothschild—(laughter)—and some other gentlemen of high standing. He told Mr. Lever if he considered that false, that fraud might be charged. At first there was a general declaration and a short statement of fraud, and by the advice of Mr. Chitty, an eminent pleader, particular allegations of fraud were introduced. Mr. Lever had never seen the plea until the last five minutes. The statement about Mr. Holmes and his representation of the political influence was what is called a "pleader's fiction." (Laughter.) Mr. Lever had told him about representations which had been made to him.

Mr. Laing—There are distinct statements in the plea that the plaintiff made representations about Mr. Holmes' influence with the late and the present Governments. Was the counsel warranted to insert these statements without instructions?

Witness—There were instructions partly verbal, and partly written.

To Sir G. Northcote—It is not necessary to prove every averment on a plea; it is not to be inferred from the allegation in this plea that Mr. Holmes had said all this.

Colonel Greville—Has not Mr. Lever told us he authorised the plea of fraud to be put in?

Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Vallance said that Mr. Lewis, chairman of the Atlantic Royal Mail Packet Company, was anxious to state to the committee that he had nothing to do with these matters.

The Chairman said as his name had not been mentioned, there was no necessity in his appearing.

The committee then adjourned.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

House of Commons, Friday.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the petition of Samuel M'Curdy Greer, complaining of the undue return of Mr. William M'Cormick for the city of Londonderry, renewed their sittings this morning at 11 o'clock.

Members of the Committee—Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Chairman; Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Hon. George Denman, Mr. James Clay, and Mr. Montague Smith.

The proceedings excited much interest, owing to the novel character of the petition, and the committee room was attended during the day by members of the House of Commons and the general public.

Sir F. Slade, Q.C., at the sitting of the committee, renewed the argument in which he was interrupted yesterday, to show that Mr. M'Cormick, as the lessee of a railway, which railway was, under penalties, compelled to do her Majesty's bidding and carry the mails was in no respect disqualified to sit as member, for Londonderry in the House of Commons. The learned counsel stated that such a contract was not one within the mischief of the act of Parliament; the contract was a document under seal containing instructions as to how the duty should be done; it contained no intimation of voluntary consent on the part of the railway entering into it, and the lessee of such railway had an onerous duty imposed which he could not get rid of, however willing to do so. The words of the 1 and 2 Vic., chap. 98—an act passed to regulate the carriage of mails by railway companies—were expressly compulsory. By this act the Postmaster-General was authorised "to require" that the mails be carried, and that every company was to be entitled to such reasonable remuneration, to be paid by the Postmaster-General, as should, prior to or after the commencement of such service, be fixed upon between the parties, or be determined by arbitration. The arbitration provided under the act took the entire control of the "remuneration" or "compensation" out of the hands of the party obliged to carry the mails. Indeed the express wording of the document issued by the Post-office to the railway, instructing it in its duties, from the penalties added showed clearly that the writing alluded to was a bond with liquidated damages affixed. He might be allowed to adduce the analogous case of a director of a railway. The law forbade a director to enter into any dealings with his railway, but if the railway was about to be made through the director's land, he must allow his land to be made use of, and such assignment of his land did not vitiate his seat at the board. This principle accordingly, was good here, although Mr. M'Cormick was lessee of the line. Indeed the consequences of such an argument must be fatal to such men as Sir Morton Peto, sitting in the house, as this gentleman, the lessee of the Tilbury and Southend Railway, carried her Majesty's mails, and the entire railway interests of the country, which should be termed the fifth estate, would be seriously affected. But he denied that there was any contract between Mr. M'Cormick and the Post-office: in no way had they been brought into connexion with one another. The railway company had no power to sue Mr. M'Cormick, nor had Mr. M'Cormick to sue the railway, so that the mutuality which the law required to enter into every contract was wanting. But, besides, Mr. M'Cormick was no contractor with the railway company. He agreed to pay the Loan Commissioners a sum of money yearly; to reimburse that money he sought to obtain from the Post-office a sum of money; this money the Postmaster-General did not pay until he obtained the consent of the railway company, but this was not a contract with the railway in any sense. The Postmaster, in fact, disowned Mr. M'Cormick as in any way connected with the Government or the railway company.

Mr. M. Smith—Yes; we know a contract by implication might be asserted, although no express one could be shown. Your object is to remove that implication.

Sir F. Slade—Decidedly so; and as I have the committee with me on the matter I need not continue the argument further.

Mr. Smith—Oh! you must not imagine this. (Laughter.) But there are many difficulties which require to be considered.

Sir F. Slade, at the request of the Hon. George Denman, then proceeded to examine the words of the act under which this petition was presented, and showed that Mr. M'Cormick was not "executing" or "enjoying" the contract within the meaning of the act. He had shown that the contract was not one in law or equity which could be enforced; the payment under it was obligatory, and Mr. M'Cormick could not be said to enjoy it. The penalty could not be obtained by the Post Office from Mr. M'Cormick, but must, in the case of non-performance of duty, be sought from the railway company.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's observations the committee room was cleared, and when the public were re-admitted,

The Chairman said the committee had come to the conclusion that Mr. M'Cormick was not disqualified from being elected or sitting in Parliament "for the city of Londonderry within the terms of the Act 41 Geo. III. c. 52." (The English act passed to regulate elections in Ireland).

The Chairman asked the petitioners' counsel whether they intended to proceed on any other act, as the allegations in the petition had not at all been disposed of.

Mr. Torrens M'Culloch stated that his client did not intend to pursue the petition further.

The Chairman—I have, then, to announce another decision arrived at by the committee—"The committee have decided that Mr. Wm. M'Cormick is duly elected a citizen to serve in the present Parliament for the city of Londonderry."

Serjeant Cross applied for costs on the part of the sitting members, on the grounds that the petition was frivolous and vexatious.

The Chairman—The committee think that a most important point was raised by the petitioner, which required anxious consideration on the part of the pet tioner, and decline to accede to this request.

The proceedings then terminated.

COUNTY OF CLARE ELECTION PETITION.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Friday.

The Committee of the House of Commons struck to try the petition of Captain Charles White, against the return of Francis Macnamara Calcutt, for the county of Clare, met again this day at 11 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Mellor, chairman; Earl Gifford, Viscount Emlyn, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Perry Watlington.

Counsel for the sitting member—Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Karslake. Parliamentary agent—Mr. Baker. The petitioner was represented by Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C.; Mr. Phinn, Q.C.; and Mr. Welsby. Parliamentary agents—Holmes, Sharkey.

Mr. David Coffey, solicitor, was examined by Mr. Phinn, and said that he did not mention what the expenses of the candidates were at the previous election in the interview with Mr. Greer. Witness made an estimate of the sheriff's expenses in his own mind before he handed the sub-sheriff £120. The calculation came to £50. He only gave the £120 because Mr. Green pressed for that amount, and to induce him to do so produced his memorandum-book, and said that a bulk sum had been paid at the former election. Mr. Greene pressed for the £120 several times after the interviews which he had with the agents of the candidates. Witness asked for particulars, as he said that the amount must exceed the necessary expenses, but Mr. Greene could not name the exact sum. It was a great mistake to say that he furnished the election auditor with an account of moneys paid. Had really sent in an estimate of the engagements for which Mr. Calcutt was liable. Had set down the entries "paid to the sheriff, £50," from the estimate he had made of what the expenses should be. Mr. Greene, on receiving the £120, undertook to refund the surplus to Mr. Calcutt. Had not the cheque for £120.

The cheque was demanded from Mr. Calcutt's Parliamentary agent. Mr. Barker stated that he had got no notice to produce it, but service of such notice was proved.

Cross-examination continued. Witness had not this cheque. Handed it to Mr. Greene in the street. He gave the statement to Mr. O'Halloran in December. Did not ask Mr. Calcutt between the time of the election and December whether Mr. Greene the Under sheriff had returned him the surplus; nor had he made any application to Mr. Greene to refund the money. Had advised Mr. O'Donnell who conducted Mr. Calcutt's last election not to pay any money to the Sheriff, as the latter had still money of Mr. Calcutt's in his hands. That was a few days after the last election.

The Committee declined to accede to Mr. Phinn's application to recall Mr. Green.

Mr. Karslake then addressed the committee for the sitting member, and maintained that the evidence given by Coffey was correct. The course which Colonel White resorted to at the election of '59 in retaining all the professional men, obliged Mr. Calcutt to send to Dublin for Mr. Coffey. This gentleman as a stranger to the country did not know the practises followed at elections, and assented to the proposal made by the agent of one of the other parties, to allow £120 for election expenses, but did so on the express condition that the Sheriff should return the surplus, after paying himself for necessary expenses. The committee could not, under these circumstances, believe that Mr. Coffey paid any portion of £120 by way of "gratuity" or "compliment" to the Sheriff.

The Chairman said that the statute did not confine itself to those words, but extended to "or any other account whatsoever."

Mr. Karslake pointed out that the allegation in the petition was confined to the words "compliment or gratuity."

The Chairman said it was not necessary that the over payments should be proved, but sufficient if they were brought within the act.

Mr. Karslake, resuming the argument, showed that although the sheriff gave a different version of the matter from Mr. Coffey, he had not insinuated that this money had been paid him for an improper purpose. But the statement of Mr. Greene was consistent. He had refused to attend a meeting at Mr. Greene's house. When pressed to do so, on the grounds that such meeting was usual, he had conented, and merely adopted the proposal made by an agent of an opposing candidate, but in paying the money had carefully guarded himself by providing that the overplus should he returned. As to the sums paid the agents, considering that those gentlemen had come from Dublin, and were away from home from seven to nine days, this payment was under the proper amount instead of excessive.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., replied on the part of the petitioner, and asked the committee to believe the statement of a public officer who had no interest to gain in the matter, and request that of Mr. Calcutt's solicitor. The under sheriff had come forward, and honourably admitted that he had contravened an act of Parliament in receiving a fee higher than that allowed. The Act of Parliament had never been repealed, and by the force of it Mr. Cacutt's election must be null and void. The resolution of the previous committee did not at all affect Captain White's right to petition; it was, in fact, a compromise between five gentlemen that no evidence had been laid before them to show that Mr. Calcutt was disqualified to start as a candidate.

The Chairman then directed the committee room to be cleared, and after a lapse of three quarters of an hour, the public were re-admitted.

The Chairman said that the committee had agreed to a resolution that Mr. Francis Macnamara Calcutt was duly elected a Knight of the Shire for the county of Clare, in the present Parliament. He was desired by the committee to express their obligations to the learned counsel on both sides, for their extremely able arguments, and for the information which they had afforded the committee.

Mr. Clarke applied, on the part of the sitting members, to declare the petition frivolous and vexatious.

The Chairman said that the committee had decided not to give costs. There was sufficient doubts about the case to justify the petition.

The proceedings then terminated.

IRISH POOR IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Saturday.

The committee appointed to inquire into the laws which affect the question of irremovable poor sat yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The examination of Mr. Lambert, Poor Law Inspector of a large district of Unions in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, was resumed. He said in consequence of the number of Irish poor resident in Chesterfield the town is liable to be constantly called on to remove poor to their native parishes. The expenses of this fall upon the entire Chesterfield Union, and not on the town. The town itself derives the entire benefit from the labour which these poor contribute, so that the expenses of their removal should, on the same principle, be deducted from the funds of the town, and not from the union. The poor are employed in mining operations; this causes the mining parishes to be benefited at the expense of the agricultural parishes.

Mr. Tollemache—How would a town like Liverpool, which is an union in itself, be affected by the reduction of the limit of irremovability from five to three years? You are aware that many Irish are resident there.

Witness—The expenses of the union would be much increased thereby, as the poor would be removed back to Liverpool should they have sought relief elsewhere. This increase in expense must cause a violent agitation to be got up from the large towns of England, to oppose any change in the law which would impose additional expense.

The Chairman—How is the identity of a person established so as to enable parish officers to know the parish to which to remove him?

Witness—The registry of birth in the parish in which he claims settlement is examined.

Sir Edward Grogan—Could not machinery be easily arranged to establish identity if the status of irremovability were much lowered, and the poor person allowed to be removed to the parish in which he had thus acquired the status by residence?

Witness—Certainly; a system of certificates could be arranged; but the difficulty is not very formidable, as a question only arises in the case of parish poor seeking relief.

Sir William Mills—How did this status of irremovability find its way into the Statistic Book?

Witness—I believe that Sir Robert Peel introduced it to aid agricultural parishes, inducing respectable labourers to settle in them, and thereby rendering them independent of a vagrant class.

Mr. Maguire—From the frequent observations afforded you of studying the habits of the Irish labourers, what is your opinion of them?

Witness—I have ever found them industrious, and willing to earn a day's work.

Mr. Maguire—What becomes of the children of Irish parents if the father is sent back to Ireland?

Witness—They must accompany the parents.

Mr. Maguire—If the wife of an Irishman be English is she removed to Ireland with her husband?

Witness—Decidedly. The place of her nativity does not affect the law.

Mr. Maguire—If the father died in Engl and, what would the effect be upon the family?

Witness—The wife has a right of residence for one year after her husband's death, at the end of that time she is liable to be removed to Ireland. The children can be removed up to the age at which they have become paupers in their own right, which is 16.

Sir Edward Grogan—An Irish labourer comes to England, and gives his exertions to the improvement of a town; he meets with an accident, and thereby is reduced to the necessity of getting parish relief. Must he be sent back to Ireland?

Witness—If the accident be temporary, the labourer receives relief for the time from the parish; if the accident be considered likely to disable him from further work, he is removed to his native parish.

Sir Edward Grogan—Should the labourer die from the accident received while doing English work, how are the children dealt with? They would be still liable to removal. The mother, as I said before, would be entitled to reside for a year after the death of her husband. In case father and mother die, the children are removed unless they have acquired rights in their own name. To acquire these rights they must be born in England, and have been 16 years of age.

Sir Edward Grogan—Do you not consider this a great injustice?

Witness—Certainly.

Mr. Villiers—Is it not an English and Scotch, as well as an Irish grievance?

Witness—The rule applies equally to the three countries.

Mr. Maguire—The chairman says the grievance equally applies to the Scotch and English as to the Irish poor. Is not the evil mitigated in the case of the two former countries by the fact that an arrangement is carried out between the English parishes, according to which, poor are not sent back to their own parish?

Witness—Yes; this arrangement exists in the case of aged poor.

Sir Edward Grogan—The fact that England and Scotland are suffering under an injustice does not diminish the injustice to Ireland—does it?

Witness—Whatever you may term the consequence of the law, whether injustice or evil, it is not diminished by the chairman's remark.

Mr. Maguire—But is the injustice as great in the case of England and Scotland as in Ireland? In the case of English settlers does it not constantly happen that labourers in a mining district have settled in a similar district for work, and when afterwards removed, can obtain at home the same class of work as they have been engaged in? Does this observation apply to Ireland?

Witness—The most of Irish labourers are agricultural, and when they have settled down in mining districts must, of course, be thrown upon strange work when they get back again to their native place.

Mr. Henry Herbert—But are they sent to their native place? Is not the injustice in the case of the Irish labourer increased by the fact that he is thrown upon a strange seaport, far away from home and friends, with a starving wife and children?

Witness—In the case of the English family the guardians send him back to his native parish. But an Irish family is removed to the seaport nearest his native parish, beyond which the guardians cannot be expected to attend to his wants.

The Chairman—But does not this arise from the fact that Ireland has no law of settlement?

Witness—There is no such law, I believe, in Ireland.

Mr. William Page, Chairman of the Bedford Board of Guardians, was examined, and stated that he did not apprehend an increase of Irish poor from the working of the law establishing irremovable poor; thought that a diminution of the term might lead to Irish labourers frequently migrating; under the present law the mere fact of breaking residence by removing from one parish to the neighbouring one caused a poor person to be sent back.

Sir Edward Grogan—Can you see a difficulty in allowing a claim of irremovability from the fact that a labourer has resided in different parishes of the same union for five years?

Witness—There are no greater difficulties than under the present system; but the labourer should be compelled to give his residence under such a state of law. At present the onus of showing that a pauper has not resided in the same parish devolves upon the guardians before they can refuse parish relief.

To Sir Edward Grogan—I think a poor man should be relieved wherever he is destitute, and not be driven back to his own parish; the tendency of the present law is to discourage a poor man from seeking work wherever he can get it; several instances have occurred in this union of destitute labourers refusing to seek work elsewhere, lest they should be driven away when work failed them.

To Mr. Maguire—I only consider the poor man's case in this opinion; for the law should be framed to meet the difficulties of the honest and industrious man, however poor.

To Mr. Ayrton—I think the dread of the press often causes paupers to be encouraged, as the press might say the poor were oppressed, if guardians did their duty.

Mr. Ayrton—But, suppose guardians were sensible people, and disregarded the press. (Laughter.)

Witness—There are sufficient tests to enable the guardians to detect misfortune from vagrancy, if they only carry them out; but in general the ratepayers lean to the side of the poor.

To Mr. Maguire—The Irish labourers are of much importance in the Nottingham district for carrying out the lace works. It is a fact that an Irish labourer, who removes from one parish to another in this district, and is compelled to seek relief, is liable to be sent back to Ireland for so doing. It frequently happens that when a poor man asks relief, he is sent into the stone-yard, and this deters many from seeking relief. It is not obligatory upon a board of guardians to remove an Irish-born poor man to his native place because they give him a day's relief; but they have no right to allow him to live at the expense of the union, as the law authorises them to remove him. I think a discretionary power should be given to a board of guardians to decide whether they should remove a family or not. The custom is, when a family applies for relief, to admit them to the workhouse, and in doing so threaten them with removal. To avoid removal they then often "take themselves off," and the guardians know nothing more of them.

To Mr. Maguire—A relieving officer could find out more easily the truth of a statement as to a man's right of irremovability if the term were reduced from a period of five years to three years.

Mr. Villiers—Have you considered the advisability of giving a man a settlement in a place in which he has resided five years?

Witness—I would give a settlement to every man wherever he resides; but I am not prepared to discuss the matter further.

To Mr. Tollemache—If the law allowed relief to be given wherever the poor resided, I would introduce severe tests of work to enable then to distinguish between the honest and the vagrant pauper.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

In re John Gustavus Crosbie.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Harris, Q.C., and Dowse, appeared on behalf of the petitioner, Captain John Gustavus Crosbie, that the commission of lunacy and the requisition taken in pursuance thereof, and all other and further proceedings had thereunder might be superseded, and entirely set aside and vacated, and that a writ of *supersedeas* for that purpose might issue, and that the petitioner be restored to the government of himself and his property. He also applied that Messrs. Lewis and Howe, the solicitors for the commission, might be directed on oath to deliver over to the petitioner all the papers in their possession belonging to him, and particularly to hand over to him a sum of £150, which had been handed to them by Mrs. Louisa Crosbie, wife of the petitioner, as collateral security for the costs to be incurred by them in suing out and prosecuting the commission. Counsel submitted that, according to the principle of law laid down in a case which he cited, the court had no jurisdiction where the jury had found the alleged lunatic of sound mind *ab initio*, to charge his estate with any costs.

The Chancellor said there could be no difficulty in the Messrs. Howe handing over the documents, but as to the £150 the petitioner did not swear it was solely his money. It might be the produce of the separate estate of his wife, over which the court, on the present motion, could exercise no control. He would leave Mr. Crosbie, as he was now *sui juris*, to settle the right to the money in the hands of the Messrs. Howe, as he might be advised.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., appeared on behalf of Messrs Howe. He contended that all orders made by the court for the payment of money, but which had not been carried out, were charges on the alleged lunatic's property.

Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., Clarke, Q.C., and Graydon, appeared for the solicitor of minors in the Court of Chancery, under whose directions the proceedings against the traverse were conducted by the order of the court.

Mr. Purcell appeared on behalf of the receiver.

His Lordship said he would not, on the present motion, decide the question of costs. When a motion to discharge the receiver was made, that question could be fully discussed. The rule he should pronounce on the present occasion was to grant the *supersedeas*, and restore Mr. Crosbie to his liberty.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

Balfe *v.* Dunne.

This was an appeal from an order of Master Murphy.

Mr. A. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Frederick Walsh, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the appellant Dunne.

Mr. Sherlock, Q.C., and Mr. Denis C. Heron represented the petitioner.

The original petition, which was a mortgage preclosure suit, was filed on the 25th June, 1859, and prayed that an account might be taken of what was due to the petitioner for principal, interest, and costs, under an equitable mortgage, and that a sum £635, with interest, should be delared to be well charged on certain premises at Portobello, formerly known as the Portobello Hotel, but now converted into a Roman Catholic asylum for blind females. The Master had declared by his order (which was now appealed from) that the agreement in the petition mentioned, between the petitioner and Peter Ryan, and the deposit by a letter with the petitioner, of a lease, constituted an equitable mortgage in the hotel premises for the sum due. The lease bore date the 4th December, 1856, and the question in the case was, what constituted an equitable mortgage? the lease being the subject of that in the present petition. In the original cause petition it was stated that on the 30th December, 1858, an agreement was entered into between the petitioner and Ryan, the lessee, that in consideration of a sum of £573, due by the latter to the petitioner for goods sold and delivered, and in consideration of an advance of a further sum of £529, a mortgage should be executed to him (petitioner), of the hotel and furniture on the premises. It was alleged that the petitioner then gave Ryan additional goods to the value of £24. The lease was, at the time, in the hands of the solicitor for the Grand Canal Company, and of the lessors, who retained it for a sum due to them for costs. The petitioner gave Ryan the money, and he redeemed it, in order to have the deed of mortgage prepared and executed. The terms of the deed were approved of by Ryan when they had been drawn out. The draft was completed, with the exception of a schedule, to be appended, of the hotel furniture. On the 10th January, 1859, Ryan gave to Mr. Madden, the petitioner's solicitor, in his handwriting, a list of this furniture, and on the following day the draft was given to him (Ryan) for his approval, and it was returned by Mr. Sinnott, the agent of the Messrs. Dunne, the respondents, and Behan, who were the trustees of Ryan's marriage settlement. A writ of *fi. fa.* was upon the same day issued at suit of these trustees, and a sheriff's seizure took place of all the furniture. An advertisement of sale was published for the 29th January, and on the 24th, notice was served in the name of the petitioner, by the sheriff, upon the respondent, and upon all the parties concerned, stating that the petitioner was the equitable mortgagee of the chattels. The sale was adjourned from the 29th, for want of bidders, and upon the 10th March, Messrs. Dunne and Behan bought, at £40. The premises, since that time, had been taken by the friends and supporters of the asylum above named. This, it was urged by counsel, created a valuable interest in the premises. The agreement of December, 1858, with Ryan, was for a legal mortgage, but that was not fully completed. It was, however, contended by the petitioner that the agreement which had taken place for the purpose of carrying it out, constituted an equitable charge. This the master had decided, and the appellant appealed from that determination.

The arguments in the case have not yet closed.

Sharp, petitioner, *re* Braddell, trustee.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., stated that this was a summary petition, filed under the 22nd and 23rd of Victoria, chapter 85, section 30, for the purpose of having the opinion and direction of his lordship relative to the distribution of certain trust property. It appears from the statement of counsel, that on the event of the marriage of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Monkton, of Limerick, to John William Bradwell, in the year 1857, a settlement was executed by which that lady transferred £1,200 in consols, to the Messrs. Sharp and Rogers, as trustees and forty shares in the Western Bank of Scotland. Her husband also transferred his shares. By that settlement the issue of the marriage were entitled in remainder, to the trust funds if after the life estate, no appointment was made, and the trustees were entitled, under an indemnity clause, to repay themselves out of the funds, all expenses to which they might have been put. In Feb., 1858, the Western Bank of Scotland failed, and its affairs were settled under the "Winding-up Act." Steps were taken by the "liquidators" for the enforcement of payment from the creditors of the Bank. Calls were made, one for £25 upon all the shares, that upon the trustees being £1000; and the second (in October) £1,000 upon each share (£4000). The liquidators in March, 1859, obtained a decree in the Scotch Sessional Court against all the persons who had failed to pay and, amongst the rest, the petitioners. They threatened to enforce this in Ireland; and it was alleged that, under that judgment, the trustees were liable to the extent of £500. Mr. Braddell proposed, on behalf of himself and wife, that if the trustees paid the interest upon both funds, he would consent to the assignment of all right in the shares and consols. This proposal was not accepted by the liquidators, who insisted that although such terms would give them £1,500, they were entitled to a further sum of £5,000. Counsel now sought the opinion of court upon the matter, as to what step should be pursued. An eminent Scotch lawyer (Mr. Bell), and the solicitor of that country to whom the question had been referred, were of opinion that the trustees were personally liable to the bank in the entire amount of the trust fund in their hands. He (Mr. Brewster), amongst others, differed from these gentlemen in that opinion.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., appeared on behalf of Braddell's trusts.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson represented the minors.

At the close of the arguments,

His Honor said, he could not decide, under the 30th section of the Trustees' Act, questions of a very serious nature, and this, more especially, where there were minors concerned in the case, and where the manifest proceeding was by cause petition. He was really wholly unable to understand the Scotch decree, but would not decide that the trustees might not be entitled to reimburse themselves for the payment of any money which they were coerced to make by it. He would prefer that the case should come before him on the nature of a cause petition, which would enable an appeal to be made from his judgement, if it were erroneous. There should be "no rule" entered upon the motion without prejudice to the petitioner's filing a cause petition.

The question of costs to be reserved.

French *v.* Goggans.

Judgment was delivered in this case. The action was one of ejectment on the title, and had been tried before Mr. Justice Hayes at the last assizes for Mayo. The lands comprised 12 acres, and the ejectment was brought on the determination of the lease. The plaintiffs represented the landlord, and the case they made was, that the lease bore date the 1st August, 1832, and was between John and Hubert French of the one part, and Augustus Goggans of the other part. It prayed to hold, from the 1st November then following, for a term of 27 years, or for the life of Patrick Fleming, which ever should last the longest. The principal person examined at the trial was Patrick Roach, the attesting witness to the lease. The 27 years had expired shortly before the bringing of the ejectment, and Roach proved the execution of the lease, and that Patrick Fleming had died several years ago. It appeared, however, upon his cross-examination, that there were two persons of the name of Patrick Fleming, one of the elder, who was seventy or eighty years of age when the lease was executed; and the other, the younger, his son, who was about forty years old at the time. The old man had originally been a farmer, residing at Knockatubber, and before the execution of the lease, he portioned his farm between his two sons, living himself off and on with each of them. At the making of the lease the lessor stated, and the tenant agreed, that it was the old Fleming who was intended. The witness was cross-examined for the purpose of showing that if the tenant had a selection of life, he would have chosen the old man. At the close of the case counsel called on the learned judge to direct the jury that the life of Patrick Fleming, the elder, was that mentioned in the lease. The judge declined so to direct, but left it to the jury which of the parties was named in the lease. They found that Patrick Fleming, junior, was the lessee, and also that the sum of money was still due which, it was originally stipulated, should be paid before possession of the lease could be demanded. The application at present before the court was to set aside that verdict. The first question to be decided was whether the point made by counsel at the close of the case was well taken or not. There was no doubt that judge Hayes laid down the rule of law correctly, that where the father and son be of the same name, and there exists no means of distinguishing them, the presumption is, that the name in such an instrument is to be taken as that of the elder man. [His lordship referred to some authorities on this point.] There was no doubt that the learned judge was right in supposing that in the present case, there was a *prima facie* presumption that the father was the person intended; and the question now was, had there been any evidence to rebut that presumption? The court was of opinion there was none whatsoever, and that, therefore, the learned judge should have directed the jury to find for the plaintiff, so far as that particular point was concerned. On the whole case, their lordships were of opinion, that the conditional order to set aside the verdict should be made absolute, and a new trial granted, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the learned judge.

Coley *v.* Connolly.

Mr. Malley opened the demurrer to the defence in this case. The action was brought by the tenant against his landlord for £250 the balance of a larger sum, amounting to £304, expended by the tenant on a farm called Easton, in the county of Kildare, in building farm offices. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant agreed to pay him such sum as he (Coley) would expend on the offices, pursuant to a plan and estimate to be made by a Mr. John Young, whom Mr. Connolly named; that Mr. Coley built the offices, and expended the sum of £304 according to the plan laid down by Mr. Young, and in accordance with his estimate; and that Mr. Connolly paid £50 on account of the demand, but he now refused to pay the balance, and pleaded the statute of frauds, viz.—that as the agreement was in respect of land, and was not in writing, he could not recover the balance. To this defence the plaintiff demurred, on the ground that it was not an interest in land, but an agreement to pay a certain sum for the building of a house.

Mr. John Edward Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Walker were heard for the defendant.

The Court allowed the demurrer with costs.

Attorney for the plaintiff—James Malley. Attorney for the defendant—Mr. Robert Cooper.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat for a short time to hear motions.

Cunningham *v.* Knox.

Mr. D. C. Heron, with whom was Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, applied, on behalf of the defendant, for an order to have the case tried by a special jury. The action has been brought by the plaintiff, proprietor of the Ship Tavern, Lower Abbey-street, to recover damages from Captain Knox, proprietor of the IRISH TIMES newspaper, the alleged cause of action being that the printing of the IRISH TIMES by machinery in the vicinity of the plaintiff's tavern was an annoyance.

The Court at once granted the order.

The Queen *v.* O'Malley Irwin.

Mr. Loughnan applied in this case for an order to have certain documents taken out of the Crown office in Dublin which were essential to produce in the trial of an action for the recovery of a large sum of money in London. The officer in the Crown Office had refused to give them without the special order of the court.

His Lord ship granted the order.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY.

(Before Chief Justice Monahan, and Judges Ball, Keogh, and Christian.)

Denis O'Connor *v.* Alderman John Reynolds.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the court in this case. The action had been brought against Alderman Reynolds for breach of agreement, dated the 7th August, 1856, by which the defendant stipulated with the plaintiff to let him a house in a small town called Kiltormer, on property of his in the county of Galway. The defendant lodged a sum of £10 in court in discharge of all demands. At the trial, in Galway, the plaintiff swore that Reynolds made the agreement; and he (plaintiff) went to Liverpool for his wife, who had just returned from America; that, upon his return, the defendant told him he had set his house to another party, when he charged him with breach of contract, and then brought his action; that, pending the negociation, the defendant told him to put up a signboard, with the inscription "Kiltormer Commercial Mart and Hotel, Denis O'Connor and Co., Proprietors," which he wrote down for him at the time; and that the plaintiff remonstrated as to the untruth of the word "company," and Reynolds said, "Oh! never mind that, it will look bigger before the public." It was sworn by the defendant that after the plaintiff had returned from Liverpool, he met him in Dublin, and told him he had set the house, when he (plaintiff) said, "It is no matter—I will get a house to suit me;" that he seemed perfectly satisfied at the time, and that everything about the writing on the signboard was all imagination. The result of the trial was a finding in favour of the defendant.

Counsel (Mr. Walter Burke, Q.C.) subsequently came into court on behalf of the plaintiff, and sought for a conditional order for a new trial, which application was granted. Upon that occasion the learned gentleman stated that Mr. Reynolds had "so smoothly and off-handedly, in his own peculiar way at the hearing described the falsehood of the plaintiff; that he positively persuaded the jury that he had not told a word of truth, and almost shook his (counsel's) own confidence in his client." It was also alleged that the verdict had been the consequence of the non-production of documentary evidence, which was material to the plaintiff's case. Cause was shown against making absolute the conditional order, and the court delivered judgment upon the arguments raised.

The Chief Justice said that, although they were of opinion the statement of Reynolds at the trial, discrediting O'Connor, might have influenced to some extent the verdict of the jury, still the question for consideration was, had a case been made by the plaintiff of surprise sufficient to justify the court in setting aside that verdict—it not being one to establish a right, but a finding in regard to damages? When the motion was before the court, it appeared that an application had been made to change the venue originally laid in Dublin to Galway. This was complied with. Reynolds, on that occasion, in his affidavit, made for the purpose, set forth substantially the nature of his case, which was this: That O'Connor had obtained this contract, that he had then gone away; that he (Reynolds) had found great difficulty in communicating with him; and that it would be necessary for him (Reynolds) to examine eight or ten witnesses, men of position in Galway, for the purpose of showing the value of the premises. In answer to this, an affidavit was made by O'Connor, and it was perfectly plain that he was aware of the case Reynolds intended making of the alleged abandonment of the contract, and the court could entertain little doubt that the reason why he required all the letters mentioned in the case to be admitted, as well as the inscription on the sign-board, was, in order to prove that, while these things were going on, there was no abandonment of the contract; and, therefore, he had failed to show that the case of Reynolds took him by surprise. The only matter in which he could be said to have been surprised was by Reynolds falsely denying the existence of the particular document in the case, and of certain letters in regard to which he was examined by O'Connor's counsel. It was certainly true that although the counsel had before them copies of the several letters, they did not, in terms, ask him (Reynolds) whether they really were copies of the letters which he had received. The consideration was this: Here was a … aware of the case intended to be made against him by Reynolds, the important document being in possession of his attorney, and yet he took no steps whatever to obtain the document from him. The question the court had to determine was, no matter how material might have been the document, could they say there was surprise within the authority which would justify them in setting aside the verdict, though they had come to the conclusion that the … statement made by Reynolds influenced the jury in the decision at which they arrived upon the case. He (the Chief Justice) confessed that, if he could come judicially to the conclusion in the present instance—if he could say to … his mind was "judicially satisfied"—that Reynolds denied the existence of the document, knowing, at the time, he was deposing falsely—he (Chief Justice) confessed that for one, did think, that now that parties were allowed … witnesses on their own behalf, it would deserve very serious consideration, indeed, before a court of justice would … the old authorities, and ever allow a verdict to stand … clearly false evidence of one of the parties … the case, who had obtained the verdict. … still swore that he did not recollect the … the former trial. There were circumstances … long conversations were deposed to, that might … a doubt as to whether it was an event likely to be … or not. Be this as it might, he (Chief Justice) … cally say that Reynolds spoke false. The court … held that he had been mistaken, and that there … sufficient surprise to the plaintiff to justify the … of the verdict.

The conditional order for a new trial therefore … charged, but without costs.

COURT OF PROBATE—SATURDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge.)

Newton and Newton.

Mr. Shaw made an application in this case to have … which was set down for the after-sittings postponed … appeal which had been lodged in the case was decided … thought it would be most convenient for all parties … course should be pursued.

His Lordship said that, if all the parties in the … curred as to the postponement, he would assent to it … should first ascertain that fact; and, also, whether … gence and promptness had been exercised in lodging … appeal.

Mr. Shaw said he had prepared the appeal immediately … it was determined that it should be lodged, but that there … considerable delay in its preparation, for, according … rules of the court, it was necessary to have it printed.

His Lordship said there was full time to have the … determined before the trial could come on. He would … hear the case before Friday week, and, perhaps, not … Monday fortnight, so that there was full time to have … appeal decided in the interim. At the same time, if … parties concurred in wishing a postponement, he would …

Mr. Shaw said he believed all the parties would … that step.

Dr. Battersby said he represented one of the parties … case, and that he was not prepared to consent to any … course.

His Lordship made no order in the matter.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Ryan was brought up in custody of Police-constable 18 E, charged with setting fire to her bed in one of … of Kilmainham jail on Friday. The prisoner, it appeared, had frequently been in prison, and after her last … she expressed a determination to do some act which … cause her to be transported. Accordingly, about … o'clock on Friday, smoke was seen issuing from her cell … on entering it the bed was found on fire on the floor, … prisoner being almost suffocated by the smoke. … however, was rescued, and the fire extinguished, but … refused to enter the cell again, unless furnished with … bed. She also caught the matron by the hair of the … and would have treated her in a very violent manner … for the intervention of the turnkey.—She was sent for trial … the Commission.

Laurence Hanbridge was charged by Mr. Mulligan, … lican, of Nicholas-street, with assaulting him on Friday … Complainant stated that the prisoner entered his shop … toxicated, created a quarrel with the parties there, … when requested to leave committed the aforesaid offence. He was fined five shillings for creating the disturbance, … ten shillings for the assault.

Mary Farrell was brought up in custody of Police-constable 96 B, charged with being drunk and assaulting … Grafton-street on Friday night.—She was ordered to … bail, or be imprisoned for one month on the first charge, … sentenced to one month's imprisonment for the assault.

Seven Swedish sailors, belonging to the brig *Ida*, lying … Ringsend Dock, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 19 B and 170 B, charged with refusing to work on board this vessel, though they had signed articles, and … consequently bound to do so.—The captain did not appear to prosecute, and the parties were discharged.

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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured … Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and … Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late … Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of … ginal, and invaluable invention, consisting in the … the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised … as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone … extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present … briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all … avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, … perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the … ity of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the … ing teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the … gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the … Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, … may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness … being at the same time wholly provided against. A single … Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, … Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, … Dentist 14, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from … Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar … cautions the Public against any advertisement … ceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of … canizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a … fee.

Holloway's Pills.—Unusually hot weather in the summer … is often productive of unpleasant consequences to … liver, the stomach, and bowels, in such cases are … ously affected, so that the natives of England are, at certain … liable to some of the disorders which range in warm climates … cannot have a more powerful curative than Holloway's justly … brated Pills. They cool and purify the blood, and render the … less liable to any sort of irregularity; or, when disease … they abate its force, and at last, totally destroy it. Dysentery, … nausea, Acidity of Stomach, Sick Headache, and … appear before a course of the admirable Pills.

BIRTHS.

Crawford—June 7, the wife of Mr. Elisha Crawford, of North … Belfast, of a son.

Donohoe—June 5, at Fairview, Clontarf, the wife of Mr. … Donohoe, of a son.

Fenton—June 7, at North Frederick-street, the wife of … Esq., Ballina Park, county Wicklow, of a son.

Lowe—April 22, at Allahabad, the wife of W. H. Lowe, Esq., … Civil Service, of a daughter.

Morgan—June 6, at Glanmire, the Lady Louisa … daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Baker and Willock—June 5, at Walcot Church, by the … Coombe, M.A., the Rev. F. W. Baker, M.A., … lieu, New Forest, Hants, to Charlotte Frances, daughter of … G. Willock, K.L.S., of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

Bass and Askins—June 7, in St. Peter's Church, by the … gerald, Rector of Donnybrook, Mr. Joseph Bass, of … county Wexford, to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest daughter of … Askins, Park avenue, Sandymount.

Carleton and Baird—June 7, in Rostrevor Church, … Thomas Carpendale, Rector of Donaghmore, … Rev. Guy James Carleton L'Estrange, Incumbent of … and son of C. L'Estrange Carleton, Esq., of … Fermanagh, to Harriet Campbell, only surviving … late Major Baird, of Falkland, Ayrshire.

Hobbs and Murphy—June 5, in Magheralin Church, by the … Bishop of Down and Connor, assisted by his chaplain, … Thomas Knox, and the Rev. Thomas H. Montgomery, … Hackett Hobbs, Esq., 89th Regiment, to Mary, … the Rev. Henry Murphy, rector of Magheralin, and … Lord Bishop of Down.

Lyle and Dunne—June 5, in St. Mary's Church, … Rev. H. C. Brown, H. C. Lyle, Captain Royal Artillery, … grade, county of Donegal, Ireland, to Juana … daughter of Rear-Admiral Dunne.

Robinson and Knott—June 7, in Ballymote Church, by … William Jeffcott, rector of Castleblayney, … the bride, Roger Dodwell Robinson, Esq., of … Sligo, to Emily Adelaide, eldest daughter of … Battlefield, in same county.

DEATHS.

Armstrong—June 5, at Belfast, Mrs. Armstrong, relict of … Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong, rector of Termonfeckin … aged 101 years.

Chambers—June 4, at the Manor-house, Great … W. W. Chambers, R.N., aged 50.

Colby—June 2, at Greenwich, Mary, wife of Commander … 68.

Elliot—April 30, at Madras, Cornet Riversdale … Dragoon Guards, third son of John Lettsom Elliot, … Pimlico.

Jenyns—June 4, at Upper Swainswick, Bath, Jane, wife of … L. Jenyns, aged 48.

Vandeleur—June 6, at Woolwich, Arthur Vandeleur, Esq., … hine, Captain and Brevet Major in the Royal Artillery, … years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 9.—ARRIVED.—Commodore, … sugar; Alaris, Odessa, wheat; William Kirk, … Earle, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, … Princess, Liverpool, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; … Holyhead, goods; and 2 coal vessels.

SAILED.—Bridgewater, Barbadoes, coal; Gustave, … Jersey, troops; Lady Eglinton, London, goods; … pool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Portland, … pool, goods; Eugenie, Newcastle, 2. ore; … Susan, Annan, bones; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; … head, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 11.
Morning Tide, 3-36. Evening Tide, [illegible]

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